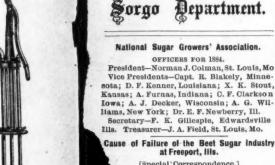


ibitors. ıms Live

sident



Established 1848.

[Special 'Correspondence.] sterday I had an unexpected plea-n meeting an old friend, one of the who invested in the beet sugar in-and from him I learned what he the cause of the former failure? ct it is important to get the the people at the earliest eat, and if he is in error the be made known through the workld without loss of time. But add just here, that so sanguine is fiend of the truth of what I am ut to state, that he would be willing on the morrow to invest fifty thousand on the morrow to invest firly thousand dollars in the beet sugar factory, if his hands were not already so full of all manner of work that he cannot see out. Please notice that it is not a figure of speech, because he has the dollars to linest to more than twice the amount

delibes in the boot sugar facility. He because in the protection of the summary of which he was a summer of process. He has active to more than a trovert, and if the office of the summary of which he was a summer of process of the summary of which he was a summer of process of the summary of which he was a summer of process of the summary of which he was a summer of process of the summary of which he was a summer of process of the summary of the summary of which he was a summer of process of the summary of the summary of which he was a summary of the summary of which he was a summary of the summary

ED. RURAL WORLD: What has become of the "Old Guard," the early contributors to the RURAL WORLD? Where are Le Duc and Collier, Waidner and Thoms, Belcher and Schwarz, Kenny and Miller, Bogarth and Rugg, Weber and Scoville, Wiley, Swenson and Henry, and other great guns which used to spatter sorghum? They are still as the grave and silent as death, and the RURAL WORLD knows them no more. Perhaps they have soured on sorghum, perhaps they are resting so as to join in the Grand March and the Hallelujah chorus; perhaps they have spoken their little piece and imagand the Hallelujah chorus; perhaps they have spoken their little piece and imagine the play is at an end; perhaps their sorghum has acted as a narcotic, producing excitement of the nerve centers and delirium, and then lethargy ending it in a comatose condition,—but probably the Old Guard are silent because they have nothing to say. This is a serious symptom of incipient insanity in the most incurable form. Years of experience in the treatment of insane persons have taught me that the pale-faced and lean lunatic who has nothing to say has to be closely watched, but providentially I am able to prescribe an infallible remed by for insanity. If bread is sliced thin, were going to bury each other when the battle is over. There must be something valuable in the sorghum industry or else people would not fight so about it. One good brother up in New York, whose good brother up in New York, whose letter you published a short time ago, is disposed to drag me into a fight, but I am too great a coward to fight, as long as there is any chance to run. Our New York friend is going to make sorghum sugar along Lake Ontarlo, and make it with profit too. Well, I hope he will succeed. I am sure I should not be angry. I am not disposed to be disgruntled at another's success, even if I did discover "something which does not exist." But before he puts one hundred thousand dollars into a sugar factory in

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1884.

COLMANA

roat num?

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: It has been a long time since I have written anything for the RURAL WORLD. Things have been so lively in your columns that it is as much as a man's life is worth to venture into them. I have often wondered where some of your correspondents their were going to bury each other when the were going to bury each other when the the Louisiana Association on the Aska factory, is published. I should think it would be well to publish in the RURAL

would be well to publish in the Kukal. I tested some cane Saturday, August 9, which showed 7 ° B.

Is there any prospect 6 the Lord cutting short the beet crop in Germany?
2 3-4 cts. in bond is pretty tight papers.

E. W. B.

Barry, Ills.

#### From Cedar Falls, lowa.

and a success in this country, as it is unabodicely in France and the tense devantilling and planting case, still the standard properties of the second planting case, still the standard planting case, still the standard properties of the standard planting case, still the standard planting case, sti

will have plenty seed to sell this year that I can recommend for being early and very pure. Yours respectfully, L. E. M.

Rio Grande Sugar Co.

The Kansas Sorghum Lapper—Sorely Troubled About Many Things and Particularly the Rural World and the Old Guard.

ED. RURAL WORLD: What has become of the "Old Guard," the early contributors to the Rural World?" the Come of the "Old Guard," the early contributors to the Rural World? Thoms, Belcher and Schwarz, Kenny and Miller, Bogarth and Rugg, Weber and Scoville, Wiley, Swengar and Scoville, Wiley, Swengar and Scoville, Wiley, Swengar and Henry and other great and Scoville, Wiley and the service day of the great great with the tanother season may see it wice on the time of the good deal more discussion than it has good deal more discussion than it has good deal more discussion than it has a good deal more discussion than it has good deal more discussion than it has a good deal more discussio har climate, but the prize is worth the trial. We shall endeavor to give our readers such developments as may be of interest; in the meantime we invite contributions upon this subject from those who feel an interest in this growing industry, as well as a petricity welfers it. dustry as well as a patriotic welfare in the independence of our nation. A na-tion situated as we are, with every variety of soil and climate, ought not to be pay-ing out \$100,000,000 each year for sugar. —O. F. B., in Mass. Plowman.

#### Crumbs of Sweetening.

The people of the United States consume annually over two billion pounds of sugar, or forty pounds to each of the fifty millions of inhabitants.

fifty millions of inhabitants.

Ten years ago Cuba produced 770,000 tons of sugar, but the crop has been decreasing from year to year till last year it was reduced to 488,000 tons, and the present condition of the cane indicates even a greater rate of decrease this year than the average, not much over 400,000 than the average, not much over 400,000

will usually plant and deliver from the acreage most suiting their inclinations.

As it is impossible to do otherwise than to accede to their requirements, when relying upon them, the beet sugar company is simply at their mercy. But, on the other hand, after the second or third year of the beet sugar campaigns, the commany regularly cultivating at the whole ground winter.

5. The earliest

# Agricultural.

Winter Wheat Experiments in Ohio.

From Director Lazenby's second anual report of the station at Columbus we elect the record of a few experiments and

heir results:
Thick and Thin Seeding—Wheat was Thick and Thin Seeding—Wheat was sown on eight plats, the amount of seed ranging from two to nine pecks per acre. The ripening of the wheat was quite uniform throughout. If there was any difference the earliness was in favor of the thick seeding. In regard to quality of the grain, little difference could be detected by the eye, but careful and accurate weighing showed that the thin seeding gave the largest kernels, but the weight of a measured bushel of grain was greater, as more seed was used, the weight ranging from fifty-seven pounds where two pecks per acre were sown, to 62.5 pounds where nine pecks were sown. Bown

Another observation of some interest is that the proportion of the stand winter killed was uniformly less in the case of thin, and more in the case of thick seed-

Some obvious lessons from the tables

are:
1. That the richer the soil and the

1. That the richer the soil and the more perfect the seed-bed the less the amount of seed required.

2. That there is more danger of sowing too much seed on an acre than of sowing too little.

3. That no definite rule can be given that will serve as a reliable guide for farmers in various portions of the State in determining the best quantity per acre. The condition of the soil and exposure, the quality of seed, size of individual kernels, capacity of variety for tillering, liability of injury from insects and other enemies, are all factors that should have due consideration in deciding the amount of seed to use. If all the conditions were at their best three pecks of seeds per acre would be ample. This is seldom or never the case. Hence more seed is usually required.

usually required.
Winter Protection—A plat was covered with straw early in December, to the depth of two or three inches. The station notes show that this play was not injured in the least by the severe weather of the winter. Throughout the entire season, the wheat presented a strong, healthy even growth.

season, the wheat presented a strong, healthy, even growth.

The straw appeared to serve a double purpose, that of protecting the young plants from the severity of the winter, and by acting as a mulch also protecting them from the drought of Summer.

Early and Late Seeding—Plats were plowed and sown at various times, from August 23 to October 13, and from tabulated results the following conclusions.

ulated results the following conclusions

lier than upon rich soil and a well-pre-pared seed bed.

This modern phrase syndicate is of the way. The Hutchison Works, under Professor Swenson, will start up on the 18th. They have 900 acres of came which promises well.

Dr. Minnick, of Elisworth, Kan., has moved his works to Cherry Vale, Kan., where a stock company has been formed and 400 acres of cane grown.

The reap planted to sorghum for sugar and sirup seems to be much less in Kansas than last year, and there is a feeling of depression because of the low price of sirup and the large stock still on hand.

The Sterling Works, under management of Prof. Scovell, has its new Cuba No. 3 Mill in position. A number of important changes have been made in filters, etc., and the works will start up on the 25th.

W. P. Clement will start up about the Squier has wheeled works will start up on the 25th.

W. P. Clement will start up about the Squier has transformed his three-foot "Star" to a Squier Mammoth No. 2, adopting the runber springs in full as used by that mill. He has made other improvements in his works.

We have just seen the new descriptive circular of the Forter Iron Roofing Co., of Cinimati, Oho. It is very handsome and consists and Territory. The many for circular.

We have just seen the new descriptive circular of the Forter Iron Roofing Co., of Cinimati, Oho. It is very handsome and consists and Territory. The many is the largest manufacturers are corner," however, is one of purely American origin, and it is suggestive entry and the corner is probably also of Latin origin. The largest manufacturers are corner," however, is one of purely American origin, and it is suggestive entry hands and consists and Territory. The many is the largest manufacturers are corner, however, is one of purely American origin, and the corners hold the key.

The the English runber of saccidents, mass been from the combination of a number of merchants for the consummation of a venture to the consummation of a venture to the consumation of the means or the inclination of the means or the inclination of the means of the means or the inclination of the means or the inclination Latin origin, and was not unknown in Old World commerce. Then it meant the combination of a number of mer-

"The amount of machinery necessary to

"The amount of machinery necessary to plant and harvest the crops of the Northwest," according to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, "is enormous. The principal crop of the Northwest is wheat, and as nearly all the labor required to seed and harvest it is performed within a few months, usually from the first of May to the first of October—rarely six months—everything must be done with a rush. Farmers who raise nothing but wheat cannot afford to employ help all the year round, and this fact renders it very difficult to obtain the necessary assistance when it is needed during the busy season. Wages are high on account of this fact, and the wheat raiser finds himself compelled to depend upon mechanical help instead of muscle. It is questionable whether it is more profitable. To properly equip a farm of even 160 acres with all machinery necessary to plow the ground, seed it, harvest and thrash the grain, requires a large outlay of money. The total outlay for wacons, plows, harground, seed it, harvest and thrash the grain, requires a large outlay of money. The total outlay for wagons, plows, harrows, seeders, and harvesters necessary to work a farm of this size is about \$700. This is an outlay that must be made before the farmer can realize from his first crop. It is not to be supposed that cash is required to buy all this machinery. The farmer can buy his entire outlet on farmer can buy his entire outfit on Mortgages are often taken, but n rule. The agents of reapers and ters require no security beyon note of hand. Early in the si fect array of "machine m agents are called, invade t agents are caned, invade to take orders. A farmer vester or whatever he needelivered in his field, so start, even to being supported by simply of hand, without security, and per cent. interest. These notes retwo to three years, and are often. wo to three years, and are often rei if the interest is properly paid. idea of the amount of machinery sold it the Northwest every year, may be gaine from the statement that during 188 nearly 1,700 car loads were received it Minneapolis alone, the total number received at St, Paul and Minneapolis reading nearly 3,600."

Agric tiural Notes.

—Prof. Eugene A\ Smith, the ind gable State Geologist of Alabam been examining the phosphate been examining the Alabama as rich and extensive as those of Carolina. They lie at the base Carolina. They lie at the base of cretaceous rotten limestone, in imp nating marls, green sand and oth and in loose nodules of nea and in loose nodules of near phosphate of lime. The nodules conta from twenty-five to thirty-eight p cent. of phosphoric acid, and the ma and green sand hold from ten to twen per cent. The extent of these phospha beds and their economic value has the property of the pro

Angust 25 to Good Angust 25 to

ing be done the first of September or the first of October.

4. Wheat sown as late in the season as it can be and still be given time to become firmly and strongly rooted and time to develop leaves sufficient to cover the whole ground will best endure the winter.

5. The earliest sown wheat usually has the largest top and proportionally the smallest root; in the latest sown wheat the root is proportionally larger.

6. On poor soil and badly prepared ground the wheat should be sown earlier than upon rich soil and a well-prepared seed bed. lier than upon rich soil and a well-prepared seed bed.

7. In this latitude, the Hessian fly is not very troublesome in wheat sown later than September 25.

8. The best date for rowing winter wheat in Central Ohlo is from September 10 to September 30, according to the conditions mentioned above.

Syndicate and Corner.

Syndicate and Corner.

This modern phrase syndicate is of

-The fact about India's wheat produc-

# Che Shepherd.

Officers of the Missouri Wool Growers'

-H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo. Wallace, Howard

-N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

FFICERS OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

resident, Samuel Jewett, Independence; See President, R. T McCully, Lees Summit; retary and Treasurer, H. V. Pugsley, urg; Directors, Dan. W. McQuitty. Mughesville, Mo., Harry McCullough, Fay-bee; Philo D. Jewett, Independence, and L. L. Seller, Caborne; Committee on Pedi-grees, J. V. McCully, Sam Jewett and Harry

Phil. M. Springer, of Springer Bro's., Springfield, Ills., reports the they have a number of recorded Stathdow, ram lambs for sale. "Phil is the well-known secretary of "American Berkshire Association and one of the best men in the king took business."

men in the king took business.

The St. Louis Fair Association with their usual liberality offer premiums for the various breeds of sheep at the forthcoming fair as follows: Fine wooled sheep \$280; Shropshire and other downs \$280; Southdown \$280; Longwooled sheep \$280; Shropshire and other downs \$280; fat sheep \$50. Total premiums offered in the sheep department \$1190.

h the premiums are distributed we ent the following: CLASS A.-FINE WOOLED SHEEP.

Ram 2 years old and over.......1st, \$30 00
2d, 15 00
Yearling Ram.....1st, 20 00

Best Flock of 1 Ram and 5 of his get, bred by exhibitor. Those who wish a copy of theifull premium list may address Festus J. Wade, secretary, St. Louis. George Bain and A. B. Ewing are directors of the sheep de-

### The Scouring of Wool Where Grow

C. W. JENKS, BOSTON.

R RURAL WORLD: I send you pleased to see, attracting f wool growers generally. de frequent reference to de frequent reference to of manufacturers as, as to ich they are subjected, the condition of the wool narket. Those among vho have

ind so sell at great loss."

Defore us as we write, two upon the topic we are discussing, eccived within thirty days. One in the President of a State Wool Association, not second to any her in the Union. This writes been a sheep breeder and wool fer all his life. He has had more worker one man perhaps, to do any other one man, perhaps, to do into Australia and Japan, as well to the States and territories of the and is a man of experience, judg-

and sagacity.
other is from a gentleman for v vears one of the most successful olen manufacturers in this country, and now also a shepherd in the far West whose flocks of Merinos number fifty

be secured in this country until the man nestedred in this country until the man-ufactures can go into the market and un-hesitatingly buy the marked grade of the wool he wants, without a question as to its character and uniformity. More than by any other one thing would such a condition of the market put money in the pocket of the manufacturer, and aid him to achieve the best and most desired results in the class of goods he would be able to put upon the market."

We have been to some trouble to see

thers than the above, and two of the oldest and most successful mill men in Massachusetts said to us (and each of them has seen threescore and ten years, and to-day, are using 20,000 pounds of wool per day): "If we could buy our wool sorted and scoured, upon honor, so that our supplies should come to us from sources we need not question, we would sources we need not question, we would buy no more wool in the grease. Our unreliable, present methods are most

present methods are most unreliable, unsatisfactory, and unprofitable."

It seems to us that the evidence we have cited is very potential for extensive and radical changes is the interests of both grower and consumer. We certainly could not find more competent evidence they replay region.

jums offered in the sheep department lipo.

As an illustration of the manner in high the premiums are distributed we resent the following:

As a prominent New 1 or a wood procest with a follows: "The Ohio fleeces fix the standard of prices for wood. Brokers are paying from twenty-two to twenty-five cents a pound for Ohio wood, and are loath to handle it at these low figures. Owing to the tightness of the money market many brokers have telegraphed their Ohio customers and factors to no wool East at present. The best thing for the flock-master to do is to store wool in a safe place and await the advance in price, which will come within six months or a year. It is not likely that wool will fall much lower. We look for better times? times.'

100 00 World thinks there is little if any excuse

Ing their industries to later, are very bitter in arisons. One of the most office and produce good salable fleece, is desirable, we recommend in do so sell at great loss."

—There are but few farms where it will not pay to keep at least a few sheep, and the smaller the flock, as a rule, the improved Jersey Reds, "are impossing on the public. Is this true?

Ans.—1. Ten acres of good land, well tooked in Red Clover, should graze 50 greater the proportion of profit realized therefrom. If it will pay to raise companion on the public. Is this true?

Ans.—1. Ten acres of good land, well tooked in Red Clover, should graze 50 greater the rough and surroundings, such as location, soil, nature of the land, neariness to market. Acc. When the land is now expendence, is that they do not fatten readily until they are too large for but we want to a dould calculate my loss in or consumption to a penny. One reatest drawbacks is my constant on the large per cent. of my wool in do so sell at great loss."

Defore us as we write, two upon the topic we are discussing,

down procured from the agricultural college at Ames. This gave a class of sheep that were quite easy keepers, fit to kill at any time, furnishing rich juicy mutton. The only drawback to the Southdowns and their grades is the light feece they yield servely averaging six leece they yield, scarcely averaging six bounds of merchantable wool. We have this winter bred these grade Southdowns to a Shropshire ram. The Shropshires to a Shropshire ram. The Shropshires are larger than the Southdowns and yield a much heavier fleece of about the same quality of wool. They have also the dark faces and legs which is a pleasure fleeting that the same that the

# Che Pig Pen.

From Springer Bro's., of Springfield, Ills., we have information to the effect that they have a nice lot of very choice Berkshire pigs for this season's sale, and Messrs. Springer to be truthful and reliable gentlemen in every

coming St. Louis Fair the association with its usual liberality offer the grand sum of \$1855, for premiums. It is tributed to the various breeds of swine as ributed to the various breeds or swite as follows: Berkshires \$ 225; Chester Whites \$285; Poland-China \$285; Duroc-Jerseys \$285; Suffolks \$170; Small White Yorkshires \$245; Essex \$165; other distinct breeds \$135. The Berkshires between the property of th

shires and others having similar amounts Boar 6 months and under 1 year ... 1st, Sow 2 years and over..... result in | Sow 1 year and under 2 ..... Sow 6 months and under 1 year.... 

> pigs, under 6 months old, not less than five in number, owned by ex-hibitor..... Full premium lists may be had by addressing Festus J. Wade, Secretary, St. Louis. A. B. Ewing and George Bain

Best Sow, with litter of her own

Red Hogs, Etc.

—A correspondent of the Farming World thinks there is little if any excuse for sending wool to market as many farmers do. Wool should be clear of burs, as experience has shown that it is poor economy to try to sell wool full of burs, there is too much dockage—you have to sell the burs at a high price to get rid of the wool. Do not at the start allow the sheep to run in the forests that are full of burs; there is too much loss in selling the wool; when it comes to fall ittle carelessness, it takes to much out of the profits. Any man who has to real given the matter anything like a fair trial knows that it lacks considerable of being an easy task to pick the burs of the profits.

—There are but few farms where it will not pay to keep at least a few sheep, and the smaller the flock, as a rule, the sum where it will not pay to keep at least a few sheep, and the smaller the flock, as a rule, the sum will be real to the profits.

Red Hogs, Etc.

—1. How many sows, "with their get," can be kept on the product of 10 acres, the sows to be bred twice a year, the sows to be bred twice a year, and the young to be sold at from five to seve months old? 2. Brewers' grains are beought here for a few cents are beought here for a few cents are they good food for hogs? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the best way to use them? If so, what is the be

and fleece, is desirable, we recommend the Côtswolds, though they are not so sturdy as the Merinos.

C. L. Gabrilson, Chickasaw county, in Homestead says: My experience with sheep is limited to a flock of 50 or less. I began with 25 common ewes using a Merino ram on these and then a Southdown procured from the agricultural base made of specialty of breeding red base made so registry of breeding red sales. Col. F. D. Curtis, who for years has made a specialty of breeding red swine, has several times discussed this question in the Rural, and it was exhausted at the Convention of Breeders of Red Swine, held at Indianapolis last July, where the name Duroc-Jersey was given to red hogs, previously known as Durocs, Jersey Reds, or Saratoga Reds. If the breeders referred to by our friend, had any claim to make, they should have urged it then.—Rural New Yorker.

service than the Southerders and produced and the service services and produced and the services and produced the services and the services and the services and the services and the services are amounted with the services and the services are amounted to seep beginning with a food to see a seed of 130 would not be the best policy. A will spoke specificate an amounted the seed of the seed Food for Fattening Pigs.

We have submitted these views, thus expressed by these two wool growers, to a manufacturer whose record in a woolen mill in Connecticut is one of the brightest features in successful woolen manufacturing in this country; and who, were we to give his name, would be accorded the first place as an authority in such matters. He said in comment:

"My observation in Europe, and experience here, lead me to endorse most heartly the views of these men engaged wool growing. And having been for than forty years connected with telass of woolen manufacture, I cans sof woolen manufacture, I can say, that the highest rewoolen manufacture is never woolen manufacture is never and the same ground over winter, but should, be left in ground over winter, but should, be left in such an improved the first place as an authority in good condition, a flock of lifty sheep, and the land will be left in such an improved condition that it may be sown in the fall to wheat and seeded to grass, with clower added in the spring, and with every prospect of good results.

Six acres of well-rooted winter rye, with the above mentioned amount of grain, will support, in good condition, a flock of lifty sheep, and the land will be left in such an improved down smooth and mellow, and the plants of with then seeded to grass, with clower added in the spring. Hogs, after living all winter on dry feed, can be turned on them to dig from the for themselves till after corn-planting. Then turn the hogs off; harrow down smooth and mellow, and the plants will come up thick. Cultivate in rows as before, and the same ground can be kept on the for themselves till after corn-planting. Then turn the hogs off; harrow down smooth and mellow, and the plants of will come up thick. Cultivate in rows as before, and the same ground can be kept of the for themselves till after corn-planting. Cultivate in rows as the form some and is again thrown backward, will come up thick. Cultivate in rows as the form some and is again thrown backward in a five planting to any tumbling bri

—The potato crops of Central Europe, which of late years have been good, bear the same relation to the supply of pork as Indian corn does in America. Potatoes supply the hog with food there as corn does here. It is estimated that there are 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 more hogs in Europe to-day than there were a year or two ago, hence, independent of adverse legislation, the demand for American pork products in Europe is gradually lessening.

The New England Farmer sever 1979.

The New England Farmer says: "The best feeders in New England long ago learned that the most profit from swime feeding is made when the pig is converted feeding is made when the pig is converted into a hog in the shortest possible space of time. To do this good breeds are selected, the pigs are fed well from the start, and they are kept growing continuously from birth to the time when they will sell at the best profit; formerly at about a year old, but more recently at from seven to nine or ten months. Most feeders were really the group of pork in feeders now make two crops of pork in feeders now make two crops of pork in a year instead of one, as formerly. This requires a good deal of care in the breed-ing and rearing of small pigs, warm pens for the breeding stock, and gener-ous feeding all the time. Pigs treated in this way are always plump, smooth and thrifty."

—In answer to numerous questions about the means adopted for raising pigs weighing 200 to 300 pounds at 6 to 10 months old, the Iowa Homestead says that it is done by keeping none but thoroughbred stock, and none but the best attainable. By maintaining a seeming but not forced growth from the first day to the last. This growth is made on waste milk, with sometimes a swill of corn, oats, and rye chopped and mixed with milk or water. Plenty of good timothy and blue-grass pasture, pumpkins in the fall, and six weeks to two months of shoving at the last on corn, is adopted in the present of the Cochin being rather narrow and thinly meated, while the breast of the Langshan is full. The color of the legs and feet is different from that of the Cochin, the latter being the product of the legs and feet is different from that of the Cochin, the latter being that the langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black. In fact the ungshan and Black Cochin are totally distinct breeds in almost every distinguishing feature, and its distinctive merits may be briefly stated as follows:

It possesses extreme hardless, and matures rapidly. The great size that have been defined by the present of the Langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black in four the legs of the Langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black in four the legs and feet is different from that of the Cochin, the latter being that the langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black in fact the langshan are bluish black. In fact the Langshan are bluish black in fact the langshan are bluish black. In fact the langshan are bluish black in fact the langsh -In answer to numerous pumpains in the fail, and six weeks to two months of showing at the last on corn, by providing clean, comfortable places for sleep and shade in hot weather. These conditions are within the reach of any farmer who can afford to raise hogs. The Homestead says: "We have sold The Homestead says: we have some hundreds of thoroughbred hogs for pork that ought to have been used for breeding purposes. Present indications are that farmers are beginning to see the point, and are ready to pay a fair price for thoroughbred stock. No man can see that the same stock of the same see that the same se

put into it. In the first place a hog should have a good coat of hair; not get scurvy on his back; the sun will not blister him. A hog should have a good me constitution, with round sprung rib and good girth around the heart, short neck and head well put on, short face and the head well put on, short face and the head well put on, short face and well filled, not too sluggish disposition nor yet too low down, hams round and well filled, not too sluggish disposition nor yet too wild. By the purchase of the right kind of a male pig, the feeder can raise just such pigs as he wants to feel, and have much more profitable and healthy animals than he can buy.

The brood sows can be run on clover pasture in summer at very little expense, and if provided with some good clover thay in winter, it will reduce their feed bills. Not enough attention is paid to providing good pasture for the niors.

providing good pasture for the pigs; they are generally kept in a barren lot with a generous sized mud hole in it, in which the water is so foul that just the smell of it is sickening, let alone having to drink it. As for a change of pasture, it is never thought of an account of the to drink it. As for a change of pasture, it is never thought of, on account of the trouble of fencing it. The sensible way to provide for them, is to have enough land devoted to their use so the pigs can have a good sweet pasture of clover all the time. Do not keep them on the same old poisoned ground for ten years, but when the grass gets run out plow it, and have a good sweet pasture of clover all the time. Do not keep them on the same old poisoned ground for ten years, but when the grass gets run out plow it, and take off a couple of crops; then reseed to clover, and then let their hogships take fresh comfort, health and fat, from the new, fresh ground and grass. This ground will then supply the living for fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is the pigs, while in the other way of doing, the pig lot is full of weeds, bare of grass, and the bare ground covered with mud and hog wallows.—Breeder's Journal.

# Che Poultry Pard.

Louis Fair will be found interesting to all breeders of poultry, and all should have a copy. More than seven; hundred the power of feet as recomplete.

hardly rise more than a foot or two above the ground without going head over heels in the air.—Charles Darwin.

## -The Langshan fowl was discovered a

number of years since in northern China, it is said, by an English exploring party under the command of Major Croad of under the command of Major Croad of Her Majesty's army; and it is to his ex-ertions the credit is given for its first importation into England from whence America first obtained the fowl. In general appearance the Langshan re-sembles the Black Cochin, but it has a sembles the Black Cochin, but it has a longer tail and larger comb; the plum-age is different, that of the Langshan be-ing of a beautiful greenish-black color, with metallictreflection like that on the wing of a beetle. The shape is differ-ent, the breast of the Cochin being rether partow and think meated while a full breast, yet the bony framework i quite small, and the flesh possesses a deli-cacy of flavor without the dryness and cacy of havor without the dryness and coarseness of texture so common in most of the other large breeds. The hens lack that intense desire to sit which is so essentially a characteristic of the Cochin.

—Rocky Mountain Husbandman.

#### Poultry Notes.

-Eggs will absorb bad odors from musty hay if the latter is used for pack-ing. It is not generally known that eggs are very much like butter or cream in their susceptibility to surrounding influences of this kind. Eggs in a grocery where there is salt fish. sene, and such things, sometimes come affected if they are near t goods very long.

nausting the egg-shell supply in their systems, and you must stop the drain. So, give oyster and clam shells; the former are best because they are the softest. Crack them fine. By roasting them they will pulverize better. Give lime in water. Use a low pan with water and lime in it. The water will take up lime, and the hens, knowing a greet up lime, and the hens, knowing a great deal more about themselves than perhaps others do, will take what they Bone meal is very excellent. It may be purchased in most large towns. If you do not give the hens lime in some shape, they will eat their eggs.

-The Iowa Homestead enthusiastically pronounces the sunflower the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, and can be grown in fence corners and other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, vielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in the hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.

# SPECIFICS

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Med. Cines for the p-ople List Pennetral XOS. CURS.

1. Free Young College of College of

# IN CASH GIVEN AWAY To SMOKERS of Blackwell's

Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

This Special Deposit is to guarantee the payment of the 25 premiums fully described in our former announcements.

The premiums will be paid, no matter how small the number of bags returned may be.

amant the number of bags returned may be.

Office Blackwell\*P Durham Tobacco Co.,

P.A. WILEY, Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

Cathier Bank of Durham, Durham, N.C.

DERAE SIB:—We inclose you \$11,360.00, which lease place on Special Deposit to pay premiuma for our empty fobacco bases 6 be returned Dec. 1840. \*Xour truly c. S. CARR, End. To Durham, N. C., May 10, 1884.

J. S. CARR Eng.

J. S. CARR, Esq.,

Prest. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Oz.

DEES SIN:—I have to acknowledge receipt of
\$11,986.00 from you, which we have placed upon
Special Deposits for the object you state.

Yours truly, P. A. WILLEY, Cashier. None genuine without picture of BULL on the package. See our other announcements.

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor ortals, as inevitable as death, and liable at

It was the First and is the only Permanent Pain Reliever.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED There is nothing equal to it for curing

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flux, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

CURES CHOLERA! hen cholera prevailed in the years 1849 & 1850

## "PAIN-KILLER"

Was used with such wonderful success that it is considered an unfalling cure for all Bowel Compilaints. It has stood the test of Forty years' Constant Use in all countries.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises. Sprains. Stings from insects, and Scalds. Those suffering from live cure, they out the Walls, it is to a possible cut the property of the Property of the Property of the Property of the Country where sections of the country where

#### FEVER AND AGUE

Prevails, there is no remedy held in greate esteem. Persons traveling should keep i SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



Will Buy the above Scale

WEIGHING FROM % OZ. TO 240 LBS.,



ERADICATES MALARIAL POISON, Re-invigorates the System, PRE-VENTS and CURES Chills, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Summer, Female, and Liver Disorders. Becommended by best physicians.

Prononneed a Medicine by United States Revenue Department.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Principal Office and Laboratory 24 & 26 North Main St.,



HARTER'S ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION LIVER PILLS GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE Persons saffering from TORPIDITY of the LIVER or Lincetivity of the Bowels, will find a permanent of the Bowels will find a permanent be taken without first Cliencing the Stomuch and Bowels with a dose of HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Sample does Sent Free on application by postal. Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med.Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK."
Full of strange and useful information, free.

A. J. CHILD, **GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT** 

And Commission Merchant. 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Orders filled at wholesale prices. Consignments received and highest market prices obtained for Grain, Wool, Hides, Furs, And all kinds of FARM PRODUCE.

PROMPT REMITTANCES MADE. Agent for Plows, Acme Reapers and Mowers. Indiana Cultivators, Buggies and Spring Wagons, Jones' Stock Scales, Sewing Ma-chines, and a general line of Farma Imple-ments. Fertilizers and Fence Wire.

YOUNG MEN!-READ THIS.

# 132 So.CLARKST. CHICAGO.LL

YOUNG MEN Who are

Veakness), among others showing some of the follow:

Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (see the control of the control

### MIDDLE AGED MEN

266th EDITION, PRICE O



### A Great Medical Work on Manhood,

RURAL WORLD,

Any one sending six subscribers and \$9.00 will get the scale as a premium.

ADDRESS,

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,

GOO Olive Street, : St. Louis, Mo,

100 Olive Street, : St. Louis, Mo,

Colling of the scale as a premium.

Colling of the

man.—Argonauf.
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of other physicianse, specialty.

# **DOCTOR** 617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

as dry papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and
Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Thorat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning,
old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleled
success, on latest selentified principles. Selety, Privately,
Diseases Arising from indiscretion, Excess,
Exposure or Indiagence, which produce some of the
fellowing effects: nervousness, debility, dimness of sight
and defective memory, pluppes on the face, physical decay,

aversion to the society of temmers, commune of the property are permanently cured. Pamphlet (36 pages) on the above, seek as seeked envelope, freet on any address. Consultation at off fise or by mail free, and invited. A friendly talk or his opine lean costs nothing. Office Hours, 8.a.m to 9 p.m.

A Positive Written Guarantee When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, aedicine can be sent by mail or express everywhere,

Pamphlets, English or German, 64 pages, de-cribing above diseases, in male or female, FREE. MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 Pages, - Fine Plates.

pant cloth and gilt binding, scaled for 50c. in posters

arrency. Over lifty wonderful pen pictures. The whole

y true to life; articles on the following subjects: whe

A CARD.—To all who are serrors and indiscretions of you weakness, early decay, loss of m I will send a recipe that will cure OF CHARGE. This great remedy ered by a missionary in South Amself-addressed envelope to Rev.Jc

FREE rer a trial package st of 12 cents for Eds. Dn. A. G. QLIN, Chicago, III.

FREE! **RELIABLE SELF-CUR** 

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisisme, I



Fishing Net - AND-

FISHING TACKLE. Trammell, Hoop and Bird Nets alw hand. Send for Price List. C. & F. CHEN

No. 324 SOUTH MAIN ST., ST. LOU

Victories to cked use the condition of t of Fanda of

were tv

graft, used, an keep the ground, manner wax.

ascertai years ag

theless,

the sap

ground.
One th

bleed fre to be nea My int

days, and which, to done, w

August grafting i done; and

not one of living, wi are, some while oth seems the not so mu

ed at one

growing.

I will tr
but instea
the bark a
where the

WATER

cessive we

To use a sail and no set fruit th
Three n specimens

taste of the op, I will be tory a man he saw a w

re 34 feet melons, the Later.—T

the le

hile the let it is a lity very planting tree in, Mo

## Korticultural.

[Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo. wil assist in conducting the Horticultural Depart-ment in this journal. Any inquiries addressed to him willoe promptly answered through the RURAL WORLD.]

#### SET OUT TREES.

BY MRA. ANNIE G. MARSHALL Set out trees! adorn the homestead. Make it pleasant all around, Let the elms, and oaks and maples

2

Manhood,

and Phys-n man, Er-

ty to whom ful, whether or or clergy-

nstitute, or St., Boston, all diseases Chronic and fled the skill

uis, Mo. has been longer c, Narvous, Skin ian in St. Louis,

ith unparalleled ly, Privately. tion, Excess,

arantee

64 pages, de-female, FREE

UIDE,

TRIA

LF-CUR

Ne

CKLE.

Nets alv CHEN

ST. LOU

With the evergreens abound; Let the home be so attractive That the boy that is to-day, When he shall arrive at manhood

And in foreign lands will stray,
May turn with longing heart and loving
To his home these hills among, Thinking how the trees are thriving Which he helped to plant when young

Set out the trees! yes plant an orchard, Dear, good farmer do you kr Of the wealth there is in fruit trees, For the labor you bestow?

How the apples turn to money, With the peaches plums and pears, And the luscious bright red cherries— All the fruit the orchard bears? Little children love the fruit trees; How they wait, with what delight.

For the coming of their blossoms; In their robes of pink and white. Never flowers were half so pretty, Never such profusion shown; As Dame Nature gives the fruit trees,

With a glory all their own. Set out trees! upon the comme Ashes, linden, poplars, birch; Set them out around the sc oolhouse, Plant them thick about the church,

Have the children's play-ground shaded, And the public walks as well, And the joys from these arising Coming ages glad will tell. These shall live, and grow, and gladden While we moulder 'neath their leaves, en improve the present,

#### Leave behind us priceless trees Notes From Samuel Miller.

AFTING GRAPE VINES.-I combout the 16th of May, on old cut in from one inch to 11-2 inches. Shaved the graft thin enough to insert, but not wedged shaped, as usual; made the tenant of the graft alike, with a shoulder. In the largest stocks there were two cuts made across each other at

were two cuts made across each other at right angles, and five grafts put in.

No attention paid to the twisted condition of the grain in the stump; nor any particular care taken in regard to sawing parallel with the grain of the wood. Earth filled up to the upper bud of the graft, where two budded grafts were used, and a bunch of leaves to cover to keep the sum off. I tried some above.

the sap was coming out somewhere, and running down the vines grafted above

thing I learned, that while they bleed freely yet in the ground, they seem to be nearly free a few feet above ground.

My intention is to wait a week or ter. days, and try it again, the success of which, together with what is already done, will be given to the RURAL

August 8th, 1884.—The additional grafting intended to be done did not get done; and now, on this date, I find that done; and now, on this date, I find that not one of the grafts above ground is living, while about the half of the others are, some having grown several feet, while others only a few inches. So it seems that my new plan with the saw is not so much of a success as was expected at one time, when all seemed to be growing.

growing.

I will try budding some of these days,

is still going on with some va-oah is the most complete in s Early, coloring, and shows

ries that are well colored, have bked by birds, and I have not use the gun. Victor getting ripe, but most of

use the gun.

one of Rommel's seedling grapes,
getting ripe, and is a very nice
one. Bunch and berry medium.
den, coloring, and looks well.
nd Pocklington should have been
ed in the list I gave in a former

of Fruit, as Sometimes Com—When my Louisa plum tree first
nit, the crop was a moderate one;
the same season, the Wildgoose
ere heavily loaded; so that the
was much the largest, and so deThis season the Wildgoose was
when ripe, but the Louisa is very
I too inconvenient to thin out.
I reverse the case, and the Louisa
the least. The Goose is about
hile the Louisa is only beginning
I is a darker color, and of
fallity than the other, and in my

数等

#### Report on the Apple Crop of Missouri.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I send you a partial report of the apple crop of the State. I will send a complete report as soon as all the counties complete their report. It has been the aim of our society to get men from every county to

we expect to have them all soon.

Our society is getting better organized and we are continually getting new additions. County societies are being organized and that is a great step in the right direction. I hope to see the day when there will be a county society in every county of the State, and then we can get reports and get statistics easily. Our reports place the crop all the way from 20 per cent to 120 per cent. But, we understand that the greatest per cent. does not mean the most barrels of apples, for some of the younger orchards are very full, but not many bushels on them. The per cent for the State is 55, but think that when other reports come in, it will be nearly 60.

will be nearly 60. it will be nearly 60.

The crop is poor and scabby, and that very badly in places, so that the reports state that about one-half of the crop only will be merchantable apples.

The Ben Davis heads the list as having the because of a many and wast respect.

the best crop of apples and most perfect specimens; Willow Twig stands next, Jannett and Smith's Cider are the next

on the list.

I find that a variety of causes are given for the scab, (which seems to be the greatest trouble), some giving insects as the cause, others hall, others that it is caused by the cold winter, and others, that there was a cold storm at blooming time, and a frost following, and they saw the effects of it three or four days

after.
The conditions of the old orchards in many places is bad, and it will take a year to recover; young orchards are in good condition generally. Bottom land seems worse affected than upland, with

only a few exceptions.

The Winesap is the tree hurt worse than any other, and w. W. Pearmain next. The apple also is worse scabbed than any other except Ortley. A few of the counties and the per cent.

about the 16th of May, on old in the forest, from 1-2 inch to in diameter, sawed off under or above, just as the situation of ine required. Instead of splitting tock, as formerly, the saw was used,

This is about the way the reports come in, and a person, to know where the most apples are must know where the most orchards are. I wish I could give each report in full, but that would take too much space. L. A. GOODMAN, Westport, Mo., Aug. 11, '84. State Sec.

#### Missouri Fruit Exhibit.

The Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society desires us to pubused, and a bunch of leaves to cover to keep the sun off. I tried some above ground, as high as three feet, in the same manner as the other, but used grafting wax. Others I crown grafted, so as to ascertain whether, what I did thirty years ago, might not be done again.

Although they did not bleed, there was an oozing out of white gummy matter, before the cement could be applied, I wiped it off, and made what should be an air and water tight covering. Nevertheless, in a few days after, I found that the sap was coming out somewhere, and lish the following in the RURAL WORLD:

Now, we desire your co-operation to assist in collecting these frults, and evassist in collecting these frults, and everyone who has any good specimens or can get them can help in this matter by making this collection and forwarding to me. We would urge you to make an effort in this and do all you can. We want a fine show of these fruits, and Missouri can make it if we do our duty. Of early kinds we want fifteen specimens of each and of the later varieties ten of each. Wrap each specimen

T. S. Whitman stated some interesting facts to the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, in connection with the effect of cold and heat on apples for shipten. A steamer was loaded in the winter at a time when the weather was very cold, and the temperature of the hold of the vessel was down as low as 26 degrees. Snow and frost were seen in the hold, as 6,300 barrels were placed in it for the London market. The cargo reached London in better condition than average at five and a half dollars a barrel. At other times, apples have been average at five and a half dollars a barrel. At other times, apples have been and placed in one ranging from 50 to 60 degrees. The fruit was thus seriously injured, and thousands of barrels were thus lost. Vessels will be constructed expressly for the trade, and to prevent.

#### Illinois State Horticultural Society

-The Executive Board of the Illino State Horticultural Society have, by in-vitation of the State Board of Agricul-ture, decided to make a grand exhibition of fruit at the approaching State Fair, to be held at Chicago, September 8th to 13th,

It is the purpose of the Society to colsucceeded in getting such men in nearly all the counties. Our report will therefore, embrace nearly all counties, and we expect to have them all soon.

Our society is getting better according

State Fair of 1884 the best ever held in the West, and, believing that it will be both pleasant and profitable for you to be present, you are earnestly requested to come, and bring with you the choicest products of your orchard, garden and vineyard. If you cannot attend, it is believed that State pride, and interest in our Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, will induce you to send specimens of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, wild fruits and nuts, to swell the exhibition. Send as large a collection as pos-

what ritus and nuts, to swell the extini-tion. Send as large a collection as pos-sible, but if you can only send half a dozen varieties, they will be appreciated. Pack carefully—four specimens of each variety—and send by express to J. T. Johnson, Horticultural department, State Fair, Chicago, on or before September 6th.

fair, Village of the Society will pay express charges, place the fruit from the Northern, Central and Southern Districts, in separate collections, and display it to the best advantage.
Also, give parties contributing, credit

in the next volume of Transactions, and send them a copy of the book when published. A. C. HAMMOND

#### Warsaw, Ills. Grapes and Grapevines.

While everybody and everybody's wife, and everybody's children love grapes, says G. W. Campbell in Farmer and Tribune, everybody does not know how easy it is to sit in the shade of one's now easy it is to sit in the snade of one's own vine, and to have this delicious fruit in abundance. There is scarcely a dwelling in the land, or a town or city lot, however small, where there are not a few feet of spare ground, and blank spaces upon the walls of houses and outpuildings which such the williand by spaces upon the wans of noness and out-buildings which night be utilized by be-ing covered by luxuriant and beautiful grapevines, charming to the eye, and yielding delight and refreshment to the palate.

Many persons are deterred from plantmany persons are deterred from planting grapevines from the mistaken idea that there is some great mystery in grape raising, and that only the limost skilful and learned in such matters can succeed. The truth is, nothing—unless it be weeds—is much easier to grow than a grapevine; and anybody with the commonest kind of common sense, if he will exercise kind of common sense, if he will exercise

throughly, can grow grapes.

The first requisite is to procure good plants. Of these, the poorest are those with large tops or canes, and small, scanty, and imperfect roots; the best are those with abundant, sound and healthy roots, the tops being of no consequence, beyond one or two rine buds.

beyond one or two ripe buds.

In planting, make the hole large in proportion to the roots; plant deep, rather that shallow, in proportion to the size of the vine, from six to twelve inches, the points of the roots somewhat deeper; then cut the top back to two or three buds above the surface.

but instead of inserting the bud under the bark as usual, will cut out the bark where the bud is to fit in, and tie.

WATER MELONS.—What is the matter with the vines this year? Is it the excessive wet weather that causes them to run all over the plantation, and set so little fruit?

The fruit should be gathered with the should be gather

cessive wet weather that causes them to run all over the plantation, and set so little fruit;

To use a mariner's phrase, they are all sail and no ballast. If they don't soon set fruit they will be late.

Three new ones are showing a few specimens each, so that we may get at taste of them. If my vines keep growing op, I will believe the half of a melon story a man once told me, that west may an and set sold me, that was that he saw a water melon that weighed 60 bes, and it was 60 feet from the hill where the vine started. Some of mine are 34 feet without a melon on them. Another season, if I am spared to grow melons, ithey will get pinched sure.

Later.—They are now setting fruit freely.

GRAPES, August 1st.—I notice the Early Victor is beginning to color, and and hard yet. Pocklington well, but green yet.

Cold for Shipping Fruit.

T. S. Whitman stated some interesting facts to the Fruit Growers' Association of Now Scotia, in connection with the earliest grape we have. Is still going on with some value of the temperature of the story and not story and strate of the searly value, as he ripe, and is a most excellent the earliest grape we have.

Is still going on with some value at the plantation, and set so and hard very contact the search of its bearing the condition, have but one cluster on each specimen is desirable, let one cluster remain on one of the shoots, and train a the specimens schould be large and the specimens should run even.

2nd. The size should be large and the specimens schould run even.

2nd. The size should be large and the specimens should run even.

2nd. The size should be large and the specimen should run even.

2nd. The size should be large and the specimen sach, so that the specimen should run even.

2nd. The size should be large and the specimen sach, so that we have that the specimen sach, so that the specimen should run even.

2nd. The size should be large and the specimen sach, so that the specimen sach, so that the specimen is desirable, let one cluster remain on one of the shoots,

reliable black grapes. Martha, Lady and Eva are the hardiest, and most reliable white ones for open culture. Croton, Rebecca, Maxatommy and others for walls a sheltered location. Delaware, Salem, Rogers Hybrid No. 3, also Nos 5 and 30, and Catawba where it will ripen, are desirable as red grapes. This list might be extended or diminished, but will be found to contain as good grapes for practical purposes generally as are grown in this country, and will be found generally reliable and satisfactory.

The more many smell or taste of sulphur and as fresh and pulpy as green apples. No one that has ever tried them recognized them as dried apples. Two or three smill sacks were left over until this year, without any further care. On opening them in the spring of '82 they were as for practical purposes generally as are grown in this country, and will be found generally reliable and satisfactory.

#### Facts Concerning Fruit Evaporation. From the American Garden we take

In any process of evaporation the great desideratum is the application of intense heat in the first stage of drying,

except in the case of grapes and similar fruits, where extreme heat will burst the truits, where extreme neat will burst the skin and allow the juice to flow out—as the great heat will, by affecting the outer surface of the substance, form an impenetrable external coating, thus retaining the flavor and other desirable qualities of the fault. ties of the fruit.

The best arrangement, and indeed the

only proper one, is to subject the materonly proper one, is to subject the material to a continuous current of hot air. This current cannot be made hot enough to scorch or burn the fruit, if it be kept in brisk motion; but let it become stagnant for a short time and the product will undoubtedly be ruined by the interest heat. tense heat.

tense heat.

Raspberries we have found to be very profitable, as three quarts of the fresh fruit yield one pound of the evaporated, and this has a ready sale at thirty-seven cents nor pound. cents per pound. So, in case the mar-ket price for fresh berries down, it is an easy matter to put them in such a shape that we can command better fig

Corn, properly evaporated, makes a dish fully equal to that just cut from the cob, at a cost of about fifteen cents per pound. Half a pound is sufficient for a family meal.

Pumpkins also make a good article, when evaporated,—fully equal to fresh ones for making pies, thus extending the pie season through the entire year.

Many other fruits and vegetables, which can be desired.

Many other fruits and vegetables, which can readily be dried, have not yet taken a place in the market, or are not known in this condition to commerce. Among these are dried sweet potatoes, which those who have tried them like very much. When thus preserved, they are safe from frost or other contingency, and, although not in condition for being baked, are availant for stewing.

and, although not in condition for being baked, are excellent for stewing.

Evaporated peaches and apples are now extensively shipped to European ports, and are a great factor in our exporting trade. Evaporated sweet corn will also before long rank with these as an important article of export, on account of its superiority over the capped. count of its superiority over the canned article. Almost any vegetable or fruit can have

its surplus water driven off by proper evaporation, and, by again restoring that water when wanted for use, makes a highly welcome substitute when the fruit article is not to be had.

#### California's Apples

A visitor to the fruit markets of Cali-A visitor to the fruit markets of Callfornia, says the Sun, is usually astonished
beyond expression by the beauty and
variety of the apples there displayed. It
is literally "apples till apples come
again." Barrels are never used for
packing, but boxes holding about fifty
pounds. The lids are removed, the top
layers of apples are nicely polished, and
there they stand in long rows, a finer
display, so far as size, color and shapeliness go, than any other American marness go, than any other American mar-ket can offer. There are few Russets, but Greenings, Baldwins Pippins, Kings, Ben Davises, Nickajacks, Rome Beauties, and dozens of other varieties, in fact, nearly all known to Western, Eastern, and Southern growers, each be found in and Southern growers, can be found in the San Francisco markets in season. The range of climate over which they are grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the British Columbia border, may be seen side by side with apples whose blossoms mingled with those of San Diego grange. or put the name with each apple as you wrap it with paper. Pack these in boxes holding one-third bushel, and put plenty of paper in packing, so they cannot move.

The first year, permit one cane to grown is very great. Apples from ward, in the fall cut this cane back again to three or four eyes from the ground. The following season, if the young rought in the strong, two canes may be trained up, so they cannot move.

Horticultural societies can bring their collections to their meetings and then select the best from them and pack as above.

The first year, permit one cane to Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown at the British Columbia border, may be seen head shall be constantly looking up-ward. In the fall cut this cane back in grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, grown near the grown is very great. Apples from Washington Territory, apples the sprong apples whose blossoms mingled with those of San Diego orange trees. Apples come ingle by side with apples whose blossoms mingled with those of San Diego orange grown is very great

apples from the orchards of New England and New York, the valleys of Pennsylvania and the river-side slopes of Maryland. The old Californian, however protests that this is a fair deal.

syivania and the river-side slopes of Maryland. The old Californian, however, protests that this is not a fair decision; that the fruit growers of the Pacific States know their market, and their market demands size and color chiefly, flavor being a secondary matter.

Some of the apples that are prime Eastern favorites fail to retain their flavor on the Pacific coast; others that hold no rank whatever in New York markets are the pride of many private California gardens. That wonderful apple, the yellow Newtown Pippin, is, however, at the head of the list in all parts of California and Oregon. Skinner's Seedling, an Autumn apple criginated in San Jose, has taken high rank. The small red Romanite apple is of the highest quality. Esopus Spitzenbergs and Northern Spys suit the mountains, but fail in most of the lowland region. There is no reason to doubt that in a few years the accusation of lack of flavor brought against California apples will rease to have any noint. For eight of few years the accusation of lack of flavor brought against California apples will cease to have any point. For eight or ten years large shipments of apples have gone to Australia from San Francisco, immense quantities are dried and canned, and the apple crop of the Pacific coast is becoming one of the largest items in its horticultural production.

## Evaporated Fruit.

A lady writer in an exchange says. In the fall of 1880 I visited a large fruit kaken out of a temperature of 30 degrees, and is a very nice, and is a very nice, and hose well, and placed in one ranging from 50 to 60 degrees. The fruit was thus seriously in predictions, and looks well, and Pocklington should have been do Pocklington should have been in the list I gave in a former of FRUIT, AS SOMETIMES COMMON THE COMM

pests. Those living in the country who are drying sweet corn, apples, berries, etc., will find their fruit much improved and made absolutely worm proof by a few minutes' bleaching over aulphur

THE SIZE OF APPLE BARRELS .- Th THE SIZE OF APPLE BARRELS.—The meeting of fruit buyers of western New York, held in Lockport recently, at which they all decided after October 1, to buy apples only when put up in barrels as large as flour barrels, has evidently stirred up farmers in that part of the State. A defensive step has been taken by the farmers of Orleans and Niagara counties, who are circulating and signing the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned, believing the late action of the fruit buyers of Niagara and Orleans counties in regard to the

and Orleans counties in regard to the ize of apple barrels, in defiance of the aws of the State of New York regulat-ng the size of the same, to be both un-wise and unjust to apple growers and unjust to barrel manufacturers and persons who have barrels on hand, do agree to pack our fruit for this season is the standard New York barrel, viz. 161-2 inches head, 63 inches bilge, 281-inches stave, to hold not less than 10 quarts."

-The Farm and Garden remarks thus

—The Farm and Garden remarks thus sentimentally and sensibly on the old Apple Orchard:

There may be much romance about the "old oaken bucket," but "the old apple orchard" of our childhood's home is still more deserving of loving remembrance in song and story. There is a great deal left out of the home remembrances of those country children who had no such possession, and I can not but think that there is much wanting also in their moral training. It would be hard to impress on them the command "thou shalt not covet" as they looked over into their not covet" as they looked over into their neighbor's laden trees, and back to their own bare fields. It might possibly, also be hard to resist the temptation to break another kindred commandment. A fine orchard makes a home attractive to the children, and is one of the "spells" that will bind them to the old spot in later years, it is worth or will the fine of the specific for this if will bind them to the old spot in later years; it is worth cultivating for this if for nothing else. There is scarcely an investment the farmer can make more sure than this. Every year the trees increase in value, and may for fifty years. There will be an interest in watching their growth and development, season after season which has an elevative and after season, which has an elevating and cheering influence upon the mind. The trees are beautiful in every season, and an ornament to the place, of which the owner may well be proud. A fine dist of choice fruit set before a friend is an inexpensive but places were treated which the mind in the property of the provider which the provider inexpensive but pleasing attention, which any one can appreciate, and it tends to cement friendliness among neighbors. Do not neglect to plant the apple or-chard, and let the fruit be of the best.



## AYER'S Ague Cure

DYE.

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma-larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Inter-mittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Co. plaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

# KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE KIDNEY DISEASES. LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES,

AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful reme-ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, "Kidney-Wort is always reliable," "Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two yes uffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, G

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES red where all else had failed. It is mild ent, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, bu

PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGI

Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

## KIDNEY-WORT Established 1866.

P.M. KEILY & CO., Commission Merehants, 916 N. Third St., ST. LOUIS

Pruits in their Season a Specialty. We offer to shippers 16 years experience romptness, and the best location in the city Stencil plates, price currents etc. free.

LOOMINGTON By F. K. PECRIK.
NURSERY CO. We offer for the
BLOOMINGTON, ILL. every description
Fall of less twenty from the control of the cont Fall of 1884 now ready and mail cation. 600 ACRES. 13 Gre

SEED WHEAT.

I have the May King Wheat for sale—best of all fall wheats, never winter kills. Farmers change your seed, no rye nor cheat. Price§1. Zer bushels for less than 10 bushels—over 16 bushels \$1.10, sacks included.

THOS. HENSHALL,

Troy, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED. ome goods. Nursery Stock in North Mis-i Southern Iowa. Highest reputation es-and to be maintained. CHAS, PATTERSON, Kirksville, Mo.

# A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician. Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:— "Medical science has produced no other and "Medical science has produced no other ano-dyne expectorant so good as ATER'S CHERRY FECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great values A Far's GEERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

## AYER'S **Cherry Pectoral**

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

Well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has. AYÉR'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Larnygitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

#### Aver's Cherry Pectoral PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass Sold by all druggists.

A QUARTER of a CENTURY IN THE FRUIT BUSINESS

E. T. HOLLISTER & CO., Fruit & Produce Commission Merchants 809 N. THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. Sole Agents for the sale of the "BOSS" FERTILIZER.

SIX Apiaries, at once for our of Bees, of the State of Bees, for Sand APIARIAN INPLEMENTS, Satisfaction secretical, in the Bees, Bees, Gores, and APIARIAN INPLEMENTS, Satisfaction secretical, in the Bees, Bees, Bees, Bees, Bees, Bees, Charles, III.

# PREPARED

LIME, POTASH, WOOD ASHES, OXIDE OF IRON MAGNESIA, GYPSUM AND GREASE, Address E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich.

FLOWER SEED BAGS IN STOCK, Vegetables Show Cards in Stock, Nur-serymen's Plates and Show Cards in Stock, Catalogue Plates in Stock.

We are the only house that makes we are the only house that makes Nurserymen's and Florist's work a specialty.

MENSING & STECHER, Lithographers, 336-340 N.St. Paul St. Rochester, N. Y.

(Please mention this paper.) SEEDS! Blue Grass, Cornspurry, Cow Peas, Lupins, June Rye, Italian and Eng-lish Rye Grass, Seradella, Sheeps Fescue and Vetches.—L. G. WENIGE, Belleville, Ills.

OUR SOIL PULVERIZER



\*Recommended by Farmers and Autory Monasthe strongest, simplest and best Clod Crusher and Soil Pulverizer invented. Light Draft Cannot get out of order. It will save its cost every season. Can be worked on rough, stony ground without any danger of breaking. Send for circular H. P. DeUSCHER, Hamilton, O. H. REINSTEDLER, Agent, St. Louis.

WILL Issue a complete edition of my Poetry about October 1st; also SUNDAY QUESTION

Price, \$1.25 with Photograph. Cheap Edition, 50c. without Photo-Cash orders sent to this office duly honored. REV. GEO. A. WATSON

\$65 A Month and Board for 3 live Young orders for the Lives of

Blaineaud Cleveland.

282 Address, P. W. Ziegler & Co., Chicago, Ri GRAPE BASKETS. FREE CIRCULAR.

# BONE MEAL -AS A-

THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZER KNOWN FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TOL

# Nurseries.

STARK NURSERIES, Louisia

Only 1,800 Second-hand Barrels left for Sale. Order at once. All expert work attended to. Address, HENRY STUDNICZKA, 1210 Monroe St., St. Louis, Mo.

cleo other small fruits and all older varie-les. Grapes. Extra quality. Warnies Prentiss Prior reduced. Illustrated rus. Cheap by mall. Low rates to dealers.

# FRUIT EVAPORATORS.

VERDICT OF THE JURIES,

In the four Great World's Expositions was in favor of the "PLUMMER PRO-for the EVAPORATION of Fruits and Vegetables. Full particulars mailed free PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO., Leavenworth, I



CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. TO KANSAS CITY

Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Mexico, Arizona, Nebraska, California, etc.

CHICAGO and ALL POINTS WORTH and EAST Jacksonville, Pekin, Peoria, Louisiana, Hannibal, Ouincy, Keokuk, Etc.

Two Trains a Day St.Louis & Kansas Sity NO CHANGE OF CARS St. Louis and Chicago

OF ANY CLESS STANDARY
Union Depots in East St. Louis, St. Louis,
Enesse Sity and Chicago.
No other Line runs PALACE DINING CARS between
Louis and Kanasa City, and St. Louis and Chicago.
eals equal to those served in any First Class Hotel, Scholler and Associated in any First Class Hotel, only Teents to those served in any First Class Hotel, only Teents PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS in the world are run all through trains, day and algab, without change, and free of extra charge. FULLMAN FALACE SELEPING CARS—the finest, best Received to the control of the charge of the charg

General Agunt, Passenger Department,
117 North Forth Street, under Pinatere' House, St. Leedin
McMULLIN. C. H. CHAPPELL,
deserral Chicago,
Chicago, S. H. KNIGHT,

J. C. McMULLIN, C. H. CHAPPI Vice-President, General Chicago. JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket A

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. the newest region open for settlement, I EST IN NATURAL RESOURCES. Its ex

soil, well watered and ds, best of cattle grounds NOTE 10.818,433 acres or MORE THAN H te Northern reations describing the railroad search They are sent FREE.

Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Land Com'r, St. Paul, N



PRINCIPAL LINE from CHICAGO, PEC ST. LOUIS, by way of Omaha and to DENVER, or via Kansas City and Asca

Boild Trains of elegant Day Coaches and P.
Palace Steeping Cars are run daily to and P.
Palace Steeping Cars are run daily to and Property of the Property of



Monarch Manufacturing Co., CHICAGO, ILL

GEO. F. BRUNNER M'FG. CO. Address Station "A," St. Louis. Mo. Descriptive Circulars Free

## **GOLMAN'S RURAL WORLD**

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. BY NORMAN J. COLMAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT \$1 50 PER YEAR; OR EIGHT MONTHS \$1 00.

ising: 40 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time adver-Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher 660 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD or of the best advertising mediums of its class in ntry This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value

WOOL receipts are merely and all that need be said is, that prices quoted can be maintained when of quality and condition. Col. A. J. Child reports one large shipment on the mad from Kansas, and thinks that in the present condition of the market, growers would consult their own inter-est by shipping.

THE St. Louis Fair Association include in their \$50,000, offered as premiums at the forthcoming fair, eleven thousand one hundred and ninety dollars for horses and mules, eight thousand and twenty-five dollars for cattle, eleven hundred the statement of the statemen mium list offered in this country.

In our sheep department will be found JONDER date of August 15th a Philadel-phia wool circular says:

"Since the issue of our last circular there has been a decided improvement in the tone of the wool market, and the possible texture. This he can raise at an expense of 15 cents per lb, and can sell it in the market for the same of the can raise at an expense of 15 cents per lb, and can sell it cannot be a same that the same are the same than the

ed. If our readers would send us al cards, conveying an idea of the ddition of their crops, it would make very interesting reading to all, in every part of the country, for the RURAL WORLD goes everywhere, and is very generally read by the best farmers and continuity ists in the land. rticulturists in the land.

THE statement of the Bureau of Statisregarding the exports of beef, pork dairy products shows that these ex-June amounted in round numers to \$9,400,000, as against \$8,900,000 r June of last year. They were \$43,-0,000 for the six months ending June June of last year. They were \$43,-0,000 for the six months ending June as against \$54,000,000 for the correpording period of the preceding year, in the six months ended June 30, exports of beef and pork products rein round numbers \$57,000,000, as ared to \$67,000,000 for the correting period of last year. ling period of last year.

HEAT raising for export in India s back about 5 years, but the increase stounding. Thus in 1879 India ex-ed a little over 1,000,000 centals, in over 2,000,000, in 1881 over 7,000,090, 2 over 10,000,000 and in six months 1883 over 15,000,000 centals, or at the te of 30,000,000 centals a year. And the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of-cially asserts that India is capable of pplying not only the wants ited Kingdom, but an amount limited only by the question of finding a market or the producer and cheapening railway communication with the coast.

EUROPE is considerably bothered just France has the cholera, and it is ling. She is also at war with China toggerheads with Madagascar. Is afflicted with locusts, from which the damage in one locality is estinated at \$10,000,000. England has the Egyptian trouble on hand, with the Irish heration and dynamite at home, and, add to her misery, the intense heat, by some means, added the mosquito ap the climax. But, beside all this. the governments are growling among themselves, and though it may not result in actual conflict, makes capital more sitive and disturbs values.

CHOICE American steers are selling in Liverpool at 14 1-2 fcents per pound, good steers at fourteen cents and medi-um lots at 13 1-2 cents. These prices are for estimated dead weight, offal not reckoned. British beef markets are inactive and show but little profit to American shippers. Out-going steamers are freighting steers from Boston to Liverreigning steers from Boston to Liverpool, 3000 miles, at \$5 per head. The
railway charge from Chicago to Boston,
1000 miles, is about \$7 per head. Mutton
is from one cent to 1 1-2 cents per pound
dearer in England than beef. Our farmers might profit by raising choice mutton
sheep for the export trade.

growth of our population. With the increase of the farming community comes prosperity. From the soil come our crops, a surplus affords opportunity when abundant is cheap, hence we have enterprise, trade and profit. To ascribe all this to any political party or govern-ment influence is the merest bosh. It is

State Democratic Convention was in ses-sion. It was a short and harmonious those familiar with the route that \$1,000,

McGrath of St. Louis; for Treasurer, J. M. Seibert of Cape Girardeau County; for Auditor, John Walker of Howard County; for Register of Lands, Robert McCullech of Cooper County; for Su-scene Court Judge, F. M. Black of ison County; for Attorndy-General, Boone of Henry County; for oad Commissioner, Wn. G. Down-

THE Englishmen who own cattle anches in Wyoming and other Western Territories are making a desperate effort to induce Great Britain to permit the imto induce Great Britain to permit the im-moduction of immense numbers of Amer-ican store cattle. It is claimed that cheap store cattle for fattening purposes is the want of the English farmer. From the standpoint of the American farmers, it is far better to transport the lean store it is far better to transport the lean store cattle to the grass-growing and corn-raising States, shipping abroad only choice fat beef, than to exhaust the fer-tility of our soil in producing young ani-mals to be fattened and slaughtered in Great Britain. Every farmer who at-tempts the business of rearing and sell-ing only helf, fed store cattle, will be the ing only half-fed store cattle will be the orer year by year.

WORLD, more than once Prof. J. W. Sanborn, Dean of the Agricultural Col-Sanborn, Dean of the Agricultural Col-lege of Missouri, has been appointed to collect an exhibit of the agricultural products of the state for exhibition at the forthcoming World's Fair at New Or-leans. Prof. Sanborn has proceeded in the work by selecting representative men throughout the state to aid him in the several departments. Among these he appointed Col. A. J. Child the general commission merchant of 209 Market St., St. Louis, one of the best experts in the wool business in Missouri, to select the sample fleeces of wool from the wool grow-ers of the state. To this end Col. Childs solicits through the RURAL WORLD, the best sample fleeces of medium, long and short combing wool, and in doing so says that if the owners are unwilling to contribute them for that purpose gratiu-tously they will be paid for at full mar-ket price at once. The fleeces should be sent in a light clean box or a clean cot-ton sack, by express direct to him. As far as contributed the owners names will dred and ninety dollars for sheep, seven hundred and forty-three dollars for spoultry, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five dollars for swine, making the magnifecent aggregate of \$23,003 for live stock. Surely this is a better showing than can be found in any other fair premum list offered in this country. come a part of the museum of the State University of Missouri at Columbia.

his Angora goats measuring about twelve inches in leugth and of the finest possible texture. This he can raise at an expense of 15 cents per lb. and can sell it in the market for 60 cents per lb. Mr. Jenk's promises the readers of the Rural World additional articles on this and kindred subjects. The sample of Mohair asy be seen in our office.

The weather continues very dry in many parts of the west, no rain having fallen for weeks. Yet in other portions the farmers have been favored with an bandance. The temperature has been dance. The temperature has been only wanted a return of confidence we yet hope that corn has not create a better demand for wool, and as confidence is now being restored, the en-quiry from manufacturers is increasing; hence the sales have been large and the greater demand has stiffened prices. The gain already made seems well estab-lished, and if the demand does not fall off too materially, there will most likely on too materially, there will most likely follow a further improvement. Even if the demand should slacken, we expect to see present prices firmly maintained, as stocks are controlled by strong parties, who are perfectly capable of taking care of them?

All of which is confirmatory of the market reports in St. Louis. Only our markets are cash.

## ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN AMERICA

The RURAL WORLD has time and again pointed to the fact that the moneyed men of England were surely getting a hold on the pasture lands of the United States in blocks of a hundred sand acres or more for the purpos of breeding cattle and of making mor out of it, much to the detriment of American farmers and ranch men. was "as patent as the nose on one's face" that sooner or later these same Englishmen would make the whole thing inure to their own benefit, and "the milk in the cocoanut" is now beginning to show itself.

to show itself.

Already we have shown that those who have located ranches in the West have been able to secure the promise of having their cattle from Wyoming shipped directly through Canada to England, where, contrary to the law and usage of many years past, they are to be allowed to go on to the pastures of Great Britain; whereas all other American cattle have to be slaughtered at the port of debarkto be slaughtered at the port of debark-ation, thus clipping from American ship-pers a profit of from \$10 to \$20 per head of live stock shipped. Says the National Stockman, noticing the attempt now making to secure admission to England for cattle from Wyoming: "The full import of this move does not yet appear, but if it is simply an effort of English ranchmen in America to head off our own exporters by a sharp game it cannot ranchmen in America to head off our own exporters by a sharp game it cannot be regarded with much favor. We withhold judgment until more can be learned concerning it." The chief purpose is to sell the healthy cattle of the plains of Wyoming, if possible to do so, without bringing them to the markets in which the eveners' ring of 1875-'78 still keeps its clutch upon the cattle traffic.

## MARKETING NORTHERN WHEAT.

—At a recent meeting of farmers in Dakota, it was stated that Hudson Bay is open twelve months in the year, and the only difficulty to be overcome is in the railway charge from Chicago to Boston, 1000 miles, is about \$7 per head. Mutton is from one cent to 1 1-2 cents per pound dearer in England than beef. Our farmers might profit by raising choice mutton sheep for the export trade.

WITHIN the past twenty years not less than one hundred and twenty million acres of public land have been taken up and occupied by industrious and thrity farmers. These are supplied by immigration, by the distribution of farm ers' families from the east, and the natural growth of our population. With the ina price for wheat 25 to 40 cents more than could be obtained from any other route. The distance from New York to Liverpool is 3,140 miles. The distance from Fargo (Dakota) to Liverpool, by way of Winnipeg and Hudson bay route, is 4,074 miles. The distance from Fargo to Liverpool by way of New York is 5,010 miles. The distance across Winnipeg lake is 260 miles and from there by way lake is 260 miles, and from there by way nent influence is the merest bosh. It is to any pointed by way of the Nelson river to Fort Churchill on Hudson bay is 360 miles. Nelson river is navigable for the largest steamships over 100 miles from the bay. Here interest week the gathering and resulted in the nomination of the following:

For Governor, John S. Marmaduke of St. Louis; for Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Morehouse of Nodaway County; for Secretary of State, Michael K. McGrath of St. Louis; for Treasurer, McGrath of McGrath for a quarter of a century or more plying that stream, says he can tow 100,000 bushels of wheat from Fargo to Winnipeg, and that if the United States government would expend \$200,000 in the improvement of the Red river, he can tow 200,000 bushels of wheat from the elevators and docks at Fargo to the steamships in Hudson bay.

## Fotes-Correspondence.

-I am thinking of moving to Arkansas and ould be thankful for the addresses of a fevel informed, reliable gentlemen, especially from the Northwestern part; also the ad dress of W. H. Dooley, Crawford Co. Ark., he has an article in RURAL/WORLD. June 12 .- Ad ess Marlin, La Plata, Mo.

1 N Y., Jan. 23, 1883. E. W Ross & Co., Fulton, N. Y., Gentlemen—As cut and steam the feed for sixty head of cal -milch cows, of course, I needed a goo utter, and being desirous of obtaining the pest. I tried several of the best kinds I could find, and liked your Little Giant No. 16 Specials the best of any of them, as it cut more hay As has been mentioned in the RURAL and did it better with the same power, either one or two horse-power. These are my rea sons for buying your cutter, and there will be a number more of them bought around here soon.—Yours truly, James F. Clark.

The above is copied from a book on Ensilag and Fodder Cutters, which can be had by nyone writing to E. W. Ross & Co., Fulton Y.. It contains much matter pertaining the question of Ensitage, and should be read by all Dairymen.

-My son has taken a homestead in Hand nty, Dakota, and wants to plant an or thard of all the fruits, both large and small, that are adapted to that country, and I thought I would like to get all the information I could from you and the many reader of your paper, such information to be pub-lished in your paper. I would also be greatly obliged if you will write names of the principle grain or corn dealers in St. Louis, I mean actually grain dealers, not option gamblers I want to correspond with them.—G. W. S., Farber, Audrain county, Mo.....The grain dealers of this city are too numerous to men-tion. You may, however, address Col. A. J. Child, 209 Market street, or Price, Marmaduk & Co., No. 14 South Commercial street. -I have a granary with 4 bins, each holding

me 250 bushels, being of following dimer sions: 10 feet long, i feet wide and sfeet high.
Three of them are now empty, and I would like to fill them with wheat bran, if I can do it without danger of losing it. Will the bran must or spoil if put up as indicated? There is no ventilation save at the top, but if necessary, I could put through these bins, at intervals, from end to end, triangular boxes with open ends and perforated bottoms, by which some air could permeate the mass. Do yo think this would be necessary, and would i accomplish the end desired? Millers, I sup se, must often keep wheat bran in consid erable bulk. How do they do it? If I must ventilate as above indicated, how far apart must the boxes be? Can you suggest a better plan of ventilating?—Yours, M. W. J., Lebanon, Mo..... For ourselves, we fear the bran would mould and sour if kept in bulk in such large quantities. Will some of our experi enced readers give us their views?

-Among the articles in the North American Review for September, three in particular merit the serious consideration of everyone studies the tendencies of our government. The leading one is by Bishop J. Lancaster Spalding, who insists that the only sure "Basis of Popular Government" morality, not culture of the intellect, nor universal suffrage, nor the development of material resources; and that if the country is to be saved from ruin, there must be a return to the uncompromising moral code of the founders of New England. The policy "The Exclusion of the Chinese" is advocated by John H. Durst, who presents a striking array of forcible and original arguments against Mongolian immigration. Four distinguished writers on political economy, namely, David A. Wells, Thomas G. Shear-man, J. B. Sargent, and Prof. W. G. Sumner, set forth, from nearly every conceivable point of view, the "Evils of the Tariff System:" and it is announced that in the Review iff System." The other articles in the current number are "The Demand of the Industria Spirit," by Charles Dudley Warner: "Inspir ation and Infallibility", by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance; "The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; and "Our Remote Ancestry", by Prof. Alexander Win chell.

# Che Cattle Pard.

Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th, Administrator' sale, Flat Creek, herd of the late Jas. C. Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky. Nov. 19th, J. C. Smith, Shorthorns at St

Nov. 20th, Joseph E. Miller, Holstein Cattle

Frank K. Gillespie, of Edwardsville, Illinois, offers a number of unregistered Jersey

helfers for sale in this issue Mr. L. E. Shattuck of Stanberry, Mo., offers in this issue fifty very fine Merino rams and an equal number of fine Berkshire pigs for sale. Those interested will take note of it and write him or go and see them. Many wool growers will want the whole lot of

The premiums offered by the St. Louis Fair Association this year, for the various breedsjoff cattle, will, we doubt not, exceed those of any one fair in this country. The total sum of \$9025,00 is offered, distributed equally between the various breeds, share and share alike. When therefore we give the premiums for one we give them for all.

SHORTHORNS. Bull 3 years old and over......lst,
2d,
Bull 2 and under 3 years.....lst,
2d, Heifer Calf under 1 year and over six months......1st, Heifer Calf under 6 months.....1st, 

Best young herd Shorthorns, com-prising 1 bull and 4 helfers under 2 years of age..... SWEEPSTAKES.
Best Shorthorn Bull any age.....
Best Shorthorn Cow or Heifer of \$100 00

the others. Error though it be, the secretary ays he will have to stand by it.

This apart, all the premiums offered are as quoted for shorthorns making \$1150, for each breed. Such magnificent premiums ought to bring out the very best herds of the country rom the importers and breeders of Short norns, Devons, Herefords, Polled Breeds, Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires, and doubt-ess will for we usually have in St. Louis the

ing we have heretofore imported. We learn rtunate this year in them when they arrive: the first lot are exected about the first of September.

We are informed that at least one thousand seeking admission to the farms and feeding ounds of the United States. This is the best vidence we have of the great popularity of his famous breed, and of the determination of the dairy farmers to use only them. From some quarters we have evidence of an impression that the Holstein boom was but an hemeral effort and that it would expire with the spasm of those who had no interest, save the money invested. But this is not the ease. The Holstein has come to stay and wil ive, thrive and do good service when they are out and gone

mal of universal utility, like the and enemies to morrow. Its capacity to do ood and efficient work, work that shall ing profit to every breeder, dairyman and rmer, is not likely to run its course in a ason, any more than it is to be brought to its present degree of perfection in less than two thousand years.

#### Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD wark, Ohio, to Gideon Blackstone, Red Oak owa; Spiteful's Gloster 11,997, Geo. W. Pen ney to Gideon Blackstone; Lady Hood 8708, Chas. P. Mattocks, Portland, Me., to Morrill & Moody, Penac Co., N. H.; Mattle A 10,408, G. Hagerty & Sons, Hanover, Ohio, to Jno. C. Comfort, Harrisburg, Penn.; Lady G. IX 10,238, H. F. Hudson, Rootstown, Ohio, to H Bertollette, Leetonia, Ohio; Logan Belle 983, W. Warren Morton, Russellville, Ky., to ssell Mann, Paris, Ky.; Fancy Sallie 12,084 W. Warren Morton to Joe M. Beall, Russell ville, Kv.: Kentucky Duchess, 12.085, W. War ren Moston to Joe M. Beall: Johnny Hopefu 11,921 Springer Bross, Springfield, Ill., to C. H. Thorne, Warren Co., Ill. PHIL. M. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Springfield, Ill.

#### That St. Louis Cattle Convention.

-I do most earnestly hope that you can cure a change in the date of the cettle en's meeting in St. Louis, now called to seet at the same time as the Fat-Stock Show. A great majority of those interested in one will also be interested in the other, and will want to attend both. It will be a serious mis fortune to have both on the same week. take. No one in the real interest of stockmen would designedly have fixed the date as it is I am very sure that nine out of every ten me who intend going to St. Louis, would prefer thave it on some other time than that of th Fat-Stock Show week. L. S. COFFIN.

stock Show and the annual meetings of the me time, are not the sort of men who ed to attend the St. Louis Conven The above from the Breeders' Gazette

nces the anxiety of Mr. Coffin to avoid con flict. The last paragraph from the editor, is not of that character. When the time for holding the St. Louis meeting comes, th who want to attend will be here.

#### Hoistein Transfers. BULLS.

& Sons, Houstonville, Pa.
Duke of Alva 1832, J. T. Brooks, J. L. Henderson, Washington, Ps.
Vaitonia King 1233, A. P. Howard, E. Huide-koper, Meadville, Pa.
Kilaas Harkes 2783, M. L. Sweet, J.M. Tichenor & Son, Waupun, Wis.
Idaho 1918, W. A. Fratt, M. L. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Duke of Alva 1832, J. L. Henderson apids, Mich.
Duke of Alva 1832, J. L. Henderson, J. K.
uchanan, Kendall, Pa.,
Netherland Earl 1574, L. F. Conover, C. E.
onover, Wickatunk, N. J.
Wolcott 3189, J. B. Hindrey, F. J. Bancroft, Col.

th Beauty 3187, J. S. Buchanan, J. L.

n, Washington, Pa.

th Beauty 3187, J. L. Henderson

thy, Majorsville, W. Va.

ney, Glassboro', N. J. Johanna Lee 2nd 3278, A. Bradley, E. H.Wal-Iron, Lafayette, Ind. Catherina Stilma, 6007, A. Bradley, J. I. dron, Lafayette, Ind.
Catherina Stilma, 6007, A. Bradley, J. I.
Wanzer & Son, Pawling, N. Y.
Josie Brown 4447, Bessie Lyle 4538, Enchantress 2nd, 3489, Bertina 4402, Ariminta 4331,
Aaggie Kathleen 2nd 4494, Aaggie Jessie 4358,
Caille Sands 4400, Forest Maid 4421, Governess
4371, Aaggie Benetia 4336, Aaggie Gertrude
4359, Smiths & Powell, L. S. Fredericks, Shelbyville, Kv. Nymph 2844, Smiths & Powell, N. B. Dudley, Russellville, Ky.

Nymph 234, Sinitias & Fowli, A. B. Bulky, Russellville, Ky. Coos 3381, J. S. Buchanan, J. H. Moore, Hickory, Pa. Anna Man 6025, Louise Brantjes 5683, Grot-kop 6048, Minorca 4031, Chas. W. Wolcott, Chas. H. Pease, South Windsor, Conn. Plas 2nd 4027, Maud Wentworth 4671, S. S. Mann, G. C. Pierce, Sun Prairie, Wis. Jetske Lee 2nd 3275, A. Bradiey, C. H. Shay. Jor. Lee, Mass. Jetske Lee 2nd 3275, A. Bradley, C. H. Shay-or, Lee, Mass. Edia 5758, Mabel C. 5748, A. Bradley, A. R. foliar, Norfolk, Conn. Gretchen B. 6433, J. B. Hindrey, F. J. Banorott, Denver, Col. Jeme 5732, Segls 5765, A. Bradley, A. W. Brown, Unadilla Forks, N. Y. Gloria 3811, J. W. Stillwell & Co., J. M. Joslin, Gioria 3311, J. W. Stillweil & Co., J. M. Joslin, Brownhelm, O. Lady Koster 2nd 6485, Elizur Smith, A. Brad-ley, Lee, Mass. Aaggle Lou 6487, A. Bradley, Ernest A. Brad-ley, Lee, Mass. Koningen Van Friesland 6,6489, Comely 1407, Fairall 2311, A. Bradley, Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.

## Are Our Cattle in Danger?

A writer from Morgan county, Ills., writes to the Chicago Times on Texas fever, in the following forcible manner: "It is stated on the authority of Commis-

sioner De Wolf, that all danger from Texas fever is over, and that there need be no more fear of contagion. How long will the people of Illinois be compelled to submit to such clap-trap as this? There is no use in trying to disguise the fact that Texas fever has come to stay, as it does nearly every season, until the early frosts in the fail destroy the germs.

The stock yards company and the commission men will not admit that there is any damager from contagion in the yards. They

The Superintendent of Geo. E. Brown & state that native cattle only take the disease for their investments of time, money, o's stock at Aurora, Ill., writes us: Mr. Geo. from grazing on the same land that Texas Brown is expected home from England cattle have used, or that have been driven on and Holland, his eleventh annual trip to the the same trail. It is we'l known that they marked decline in prices of the blacks, i native lands of the Cleveland Bay and Eng-ish draft horses and Holstein cattle, about the 88th last. Our importations this year will exceed in numbers and excel in quality anylowed to be moved to the northern markets om Mr. Brown that he has been specially That was during cold weather. That would matter. The polls may be said to have quiet have been hard on Texas. But you must re-ed down to a substantial and member that the State of Illinois is a great which they will make safer invefortunate this year in securing some of the best specimens of these breeds the "old country" can produce. The readers of This country can produce. The readers of This RURAL are cordially invited to come and see are thousands of acres of pasture lands that more than a hundred pounds average. Time will not be utilized until after heavy frost in fever. Farmers are absolutely afraid to buy young cattle, to take the place of those shipped to market, that have been in stockcars or that have been in the stock-yards at Kansas City, East St. Louis or Chicago. In those places native cattle are unloaded at the same chutes as Texas cattle; they are cattle; they are fed at the same mangers, and eat of the refuse hay that the Texans have left, and get the excrement of the Texans in their hides. And yet we are told by Health will appear in any considerable numbers in ommissioner De Wolf that there is no danger | the markets.

> September, there was unloaded at Orleans station, on the Wabash railroad, one car of Texas cattle for the purpose of getting up some that were down. They might have been left in the pens a day or two before being for-warded. In a few days after they were gone Messrs. Mathers & Shepard, of this county borns for the purpose of exhibiting them at a grasses which spring up at this season, are fair in an adjoining county. They were only in the pens an hour or two, and they lost seven head from Texas fever in the next ten ffering from Texas fever; but the danger or three times a week. lies in natives or half-breeds being allowed to est of the people of Illinois at heart, he The same paper, however, has in another

olumn, the following of the same date, but from Springfield: "Gov. Hamilton has been interviewed by a

committee of Chicago stockmen, consisting of Messrs. Conley, Williams and others, in regard to the threatened quarantine against the shipment into the State and the Chicago market, of Texas cattle diseased with fever. The result of this interview was a promise on the part of the Governor that if the stockmen interested would adopt measures among themselves to stamp out the disease, he ould not interfere. The main object of the disease complained of. If that can be prevented, he will be content, since it has been shown to him that the disease is not con As stated last week, the parties having this cattle can not catch the fever from these cator on the catch the fever from these cator on the catch the fever from the catch the fever from these cator on the catch the fever from the fever ny change in the dates, intimating that the up wards. The Governor says a quarantine will be ordered unless the stockmen act in the matter as promised.

And thus is this deadly plague being fooled

#### Decline in Prices of Polled Cattle Regarding the decline heretofore noted in ices obtained at auction in the United States

for Scotch polled cattle a correspondent of the Banfishire Journal says: Of all the theories advanced for the decline,

the one which seems to be the most reasonable is that the market has been overstocked. In America there are a few who know the Doddles thoroughly and love them well, but tine facilities there are sufficient, but no to the great majority of people in this country the breed is almost entirely unknown. Millions of people in the United States have never seen a pure-bred polled bullock; hundreds of thousands of our farmers have not read nor have they even heard a description of the breed, and therefore can know nothing of the merits of the race; and thousands who have seen and admired representatives of the ed are not vet converted to the belief that anything in the shape of a bullock can be quite equal to the lordly and tallowy Short-Horn. With a market so new, speculators have been perhaps a little too hasty, and have onsequently made smaller gains than they oped for, if they have not indeed met heavy

cattle in this country have been, as a rule, men of wealth. The average farmer feels Hans 5452, J. W. Stillwell & Co. E. H. Waldron, Lafayette, Ind.
Clara A. 539i, J. W. Stillwell & Co. J. P.
Whitney, Glassboro', N. J.
Jiske 3618, J. W. Stillwell & Co., J. P. Whitney, Glassboro', N. J.
The number of buyers is therefore small, and their wants are easily supplied by a few cattle. Moreover, the American people are readers of newspapers, and while not influenced more easily perhaps than other tite. Moreover, the American people are readers of newspapers, and while not in-fluenced more easily perhaps than other people, it is but natural that they should give uch more attention to matters which are the subject of considerable newspaper coment than to those that receive little notice from the press. Some two years ago
American live stock and agricultural periodicals devoted considerable space to descriptions of the polled breeds of Scotland, and thus drew attention to them. Sales were kept apart from the healthy; the stables argely noted before they occurred, and full reports were made after the sale took place. In short, a "boom" took place, and prices ran up with a rapidity which should not have n very displeasing to owners of the blacks in Scotland. It is but natural that when the

not until many years shall have passed will the Doodies sell in as large numberr as do poses of feeding, watering, or hitching. No the Short-Horns, for the very obvious reason that there are fewer to sell. The latter breed has for many generations been the favorite with numbers of people in this country, and is quite likely to remain so as long as they are, of all established races of beef cattte Fairall 2511, A. Bradley, Elizur Smith, Lee, Mass.
Gretchen 4' 320, T. S. & F. D. Nowell, J. B. Hindrey, Denver, Col.
Nebraska 598, Gretchen 4' 320, J. B. Hindrey, F. J. Bancroft, Denver, Col.
Lovely S. 4040, Bessie E. 5418, Hetty S. 3983, Pany Beauty 5455, J. W. Stillwell & Co., J. L. Henderson, Washington, Pa.
Zazel 5073, F. G. Babcock, J. L. Henderson, Washington, Pa.
Lady Kamer 5789, Warinne 5788, Lady Furness 5338, Ethelzeda 5820, F. C. Stevens, J. L. Henderson, Washington, Pa.
Lowa City, Ia., Aug. 16th, 1884.

Iowa City, Ia., Aug. 16th, 1884. denied that more go to the buyer-at prices from Wellington, Kas., via Kansas City to

rior quality of meat. As Short-Horns rapidly

But, while at public sales there has been a cannot be said that this indicates any grove ing lack of faith in the future of the ment has passed, people are settling down to a more business-like and steady way in this ed down to a substantial and safe level, at they were when an excitement-created pur-posely by speculators-carried prices up to nough has not passed to furnish many evi-ences of the value of the Aberdeen-Angus attle on the range, except such as are found ters of black and hornless calves, their aperiority to the native stock as "rustlers" r wrestlers for a living under the exposure and hardships of a life on the open plain and the excellent character of the calves of driven down the same alleys; they are yard- the first cross. As most of the grade calves ed and fed in lots that have just held Texas are kept for breeding purposes, there is as vet little evidence as to the quality of the eef they will produce, and it may be long efore beeves got by Aberdeen-Angus bulls

The latter part of summer calves run more risk than at any other time. Especial care should be taken in their feeding, because over-eating or coarse herbage produces indigestion which is often fatal in its results beore any warning is given. Coarse weeds which grow around dooryards or barns, such placed in the same lots nine head of short- as plantains, pigweed, and the coarse annual days. It is a well-settled fact that there is no be cut, and wilted and given in the yard. anger from contagion to native cattle com-ig in contact with natives or half-breeds tion, and it should be given regularly twice

New hay should also be given with cautio me in contact with through Texas cattle, as it easily ferments in the stomach, and like especially those from the far South, which will be found to be foot-sore and full of ticks. If they can carry the contagion to Nebraska consumed too freely and overtax the stomand Wyoming, how can Illinois escape? We want to see Gov. Hamilton enforce quaran- this and other prevalent disorders just now tine during warm weather, and if he has the a dose of from four to six ounces of raw lin seed oil should be given at once and food withheld until the stomach has recovered. Cows need similar watchfulness, and the same treatment, but with enlarged quantities up to eight or twelve ounces of the oil. One of the principal symptoms of the mor usual trouble with cattle at this season an later is the dark red urine, which is not du to disordered kidneys as too often supposed but is a result of liver disease caused first by

#### Cattle Quarantine Regulations. The management of the United States cat

Department of Agriculture. The newly established Bureau of Animal Industry will henceforth have charge of the matter and additional regulations for the guidance of importers of neat cattle have been adopted, to go into effect after July 31, 1884. According to ese, neat cattle arriving in the United States from any part of the world, except North and South America, can be landed only at such ports on the Atlantic sea-board as are at the time provided with cattle-quarantine stations under proper control. Any person contem plating the importation of such cattle must first obtain a permit from the Treasury De-partment, stating the number and kind of animals to be imported, the port at which they are to be landed and quarantined and fairs. the approximate date of their arrival, and the permit will secure the reception of the specified animals at the designated port and quarantine station at the prescribed date of during the next three weeks, after which the permit will be void. The importer may select the port of debarkation provided the quaranmit will be granted for importations at any port in excess of the accommodations at the Government quarantine station there. Every importer, on the day of shipment from a for-eign port, must cable to the Secretary of the Treasury the number of cattle shipped, the vessel on which they have been embarked and the port at which they are to be landed. United States consuls at foreign ports are notified to give clearance papers or certifi-cates for importation of cattle, only upon presentation of proper permits and only for the ports mentioned therein and not in exs of the specified number. The ports provided with quarantine stations, at which cattle can be landed under the foregoing conditions, are Portland, Boston New York and Baltimo

## Diseases of Domestic Stock.

In his report to the Secretary of the State suggestions on the diseases of domestic stock now occupying the attention of western breeders:

Whenever a case of glanders or farev is de tected the animal should be killed, and deeply buried or rendered, for these diseases do not recover; and notwithstanding the farcy buds may dry up and heal over, and the discharge should be carefully cleaned and disinfected with lime wash, containing crude carbolic acid; blankets, brushes curry-combs, wagonpoles, pails, water-troughs, hitching-post harness, etc., should all be disinfected with carbolic acid and water-one to twenty pendulum swings tar in one direction it should swing back again in the other.

In this connection it is safe to add that public. No strange horse or mule should be permitted to enter private premises for pur animal should be purchased until most care FOUL IN THE FOOT.

Quite a number of reports have ceived of diseased feet among cattle in Green wood. Butler, Sumner, and Coffey countie The complaint is foul in the foot; and while it often spreads through a herd rapidly, and causes a considerable loss of condition, it is not to be seriously feared. Cases should be treated by poulticing at first, followed by the application of tar or carbolized oil, one to application of tar or carbolized oil, one to twelve, and a tight bandage after the parts become raw. The diseased should be kept from the healthy, and disinfectants used. TEXAS FEVER.

An outbreak of Texas or Spanish fever, took place on the 27th inst., among a herd of two hundred and twenty grade cattle shipped below £30 than are sold above that figure.

Animals sold at public saies at less than £20 each are not published, as a rule, although they are taken into account in making up the average prices obtained at such sales.

In the ansurpassed readiness with which the Shevish Average of the Shevish are sold above that figure. Manhattan, Riley county. Ninety-six have dead at less than £20 ded. This fever is dangerous only to native cattle, and is spread by the Texas animals wherever they may go. Native cattle do not communicate the disease. The fatality is allowed and the Shevish are sold above that figure. the Short-Horns lay on fat is found another the infected herd on a large pasture, so that potent reason for the favor in which they have exercise and may not be have been held. With the masses in this country the presence of great quantities of have been held. With the masses in this crowded; constipation being present, the country the presence of great quantities of tallow is considered an indication of period of the country in the presence of great quantities of tallow is considered an indication of period of the country in the presence of great quantities of tallow is considered an indication of period of the country in the presence of great quantities of the country in the country in the presence of great quantities of the country in the carbolle acid, repeated every six or eight hours. The acid should be diluted with two ounces of oil and given as a drench. Disin-fectants should be freely used around the

## The Horseman.

#### Stallions Advertised.

Exile, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Clay Cuyler, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Monitor, C. D. Colman, St. Louis, Mo. Sprague Pilot, H. L. Dousman, Prairie

Wolfort's Hambletonian, H. L. Dous nan, Prairie du Chien, Wis. Prince Julian, H. L. Dousman, Prairie

We visited Jerseyville, Ills., last week, and while there, were the uest of J. V. Stryker, Esq., of the Jerseyville stock farms. Although Mr. S. has been engaged in the breed-ing of trotting horses only about three years, he has secured some of the best bred stallions and brood mares that the country affords. His chief attention is given to the breeding of trotters, and he is already perfectly familiar with the pedigrees of trotters, and knows the best families as well as the oldest of breeders. He does not pin his faith to pedigree alone, but wants to see real merit in the animal, and there are but few better judges of the points of a horse than he is. The colts he has bred he has not had an opportunity to show what they will do.

He has some twenty to twenty-five brood mares of the best families, of good size and style, and the public wanting trotters will oon know where to go to get as good young horses as can be found in Kentucky or else where. Mr. Stryker is now engaged in get-ting out a new catalogue which will be issued about October lst, when we will fully notice and speak more in detail of his breeding stock. He has a large farm, a good half mile track close to his stables, and is well fixed for breeding trotters. He will be

one of our long time subscribers, which lies about three miles from Jersevville. M Parsell was not at home but his sons bro making a large season at his farm rood mares were some distance fr residence, and we did not see then Parsell has an excellent farm, an is a good farmer, as everything, and tidy about his place.

We had the pleasure of me Lamb, Esq., who has a farm near Mr. Lamb was the breeder of France ander that won that stubbornly for ion race at Rochester a few years still owns the dam of that horse, an stallion colt out of her by Blood Chief that he thinks will make a better horse han Alex-ander as it has more tyle and quality than that celebrated spallion. We visited the Jerseyville fair grounds, and

tle quarantine system has been transferred there must be near a hundred trotters in training there—many of them by Capt. Dickson's Ben Patchen, who sired Alexander. We forgot to say that this old stallion is turned out to pasture on the farm of Mr. Parsell, and that he will probably not survive

for it

of the paris

use, a

traine

its me

The

compo

certain

calling

food or

fatty n

quire e

must be

better f

tains 12 Corn co oats. C

while oa

and enli

corn is to

just what

required,

on to do

breathing the heart

work the

heard say ple, and, I when it is

your hors be given o

and not be oats-fed he

prepared f

fourteen que oats), with article is no

ed, as I sta

bones. Th

contradicted is a very horvear, and t

roved as b

bs., and ran

feed. Can

majority of ted looking

system doe

oumen and work they a

ting fo

At the Fair Grounds track we saw the your stallion Clay Cuyler, three years old, owned by J. V. Stryker, being driven by that excellent reinsman N.T . Kirby. His gait is perfect, and he is sure to go fast. He is a smoothly turned colt, perfect in style, and the only fault that could be found is that he will be a little under size—but his fine action and other merits make up for that deficiency. Mr. Kirby has several fast trotters and pacers, and was just getting ready to start for the

## Drivers of 2:20 Horses.

The following drivers gave the best records trotters and pacers in the 2:20 list:

John Spian—Rarus, 2:13½; Wilson, 2:16¼; harley Ford, 2:16¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Clemmie, G. 2:17; Wedgewood, 2:19; Adelaide, 2:19%; Mattle Hunter, 2:12%: Gem, 2:13%, and Sweetzer, 2:15.

Charles S. Green-Lulu, 2:15: Lucille Golddust 2:16¼; Red Cloud, 2:18: Great Eastern, 2:18; Thos L. Young, 2:19¼; Fleety Golddust, 2:20; May Queen, 2:20; and Humboidt, 2:20. John E. Turner-Trinket, 2:14: Edwin

Thorne, 2:16%; Hannis, 2:17%; Nettie, 2:18, and Daisydale 2:19%.

John Murphy—Majolica, 2:17; Pickard, 2:18-(; Patchen, 2:18%; Croxie, 2:19%; Keene im, 2:19%; Edward and Dick Swiveller, 2:16-

otter with running mate. Orrin A. Hickok-St. Julien, 2:111; Santa Claus, 2:17%; Lucy 2:18%; Overman, 2:19%, and Camors, 2:19% Daniel Mace—Hop

Daniel Mace—Hopeful, 2:14%; Darby, 2:16%; Josephus 2:19%; Prospero, 2:20; and Sorrel Budd Doble-Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Gloster,

2:17; Dexter, 2:17%; and Judge Fu H., 2:18%, and George V., 2:20. James H. Goldsmith-Alley, 2:19; Driver, 2.19%; Flora Belle, 2:13%; and Change, 2:19%. Peter V. Johnston-Piedmont, 9:174: Mon.

oe Chief, 2:18%; J. B. Thomas, 2:18%; Bodine, 2:19%; Aldine, 2:19%; and Johnston, 2:10.
Charles Marvin—Smuggler, 2:15%; Bonita, 2:18%; and Hinda Rose, 2:19%. Edwin Bither--Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, and Ph ias, 2:13%. Wm. W. Bair--Maud S., 2:09%, and So-

2:17%. Gus. Wllson-Hattle Woodward, 2:15%, as Alexander, 2:19. John A. Goldsmith-Director, 2:17, and

Romero, 2:19%. George W. Voorbis—Black Cloud, 2:17%, an Cozette, 2:19. James Golden-Dick Swiveller 2:18, and

omee, 2:1914. Cook-Rosa Wilkes Sunker, 2:19¼. Frank Van Ness--Albemarie

etter, 2:19. Wm. H. McCarthy -- Minnie Arnim, 2:19% and Little Brown
A. McDowell-Sleepy Joe, 2
2:13%; and Lone Jack, 2:19.

Jas. A. Dustin--Troubadour Deck Wright, 2:19%. Wm. E. Weeks -- Tony Newell,

apt. Emmons, 2:20. S. C. Phillips--Etta Jones, 2:20, and Tom, 2:12%.

Ed. Geer -Dr. Norman, 2:19%. W., 2:20. David Muckle--Proteine, 2:18, and

DICTATOR VIGOROUS AND FRUITFU LAND STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, KY., My attention has just been called to ticle in "Wallace's Monthly Magazine ed "Dictator Impotent." The case is father to the thought. impotent, and never has been. He has a large season for a horse of his ag very trying class of mares, many being old campaigners and roads had never been bred before and the ed repeated services. The result horse, toward the close of the se came slow, and, for fear of injury, now is serving promptly and v Should Dictator become impotent,

sti is tured at is see, see by while in from any in uppose to desing likely otion it is a trea agent estreage and vent.

ills. ville, Ills.

Mo. n, Prairie

L. Dous-

week, and V. Stryker, arms. Al-the breed-hree years, ed stallions try affords.

breeding of tly familiar i knows the of breeders. igree alone, animal, and of the points

he has bred utness. The age, so that

y-five brood good size and trotters will

good young

gaged in get-will be issued will fully of his breed-

of his breed-n, a good half is, and is well to will be one e near future-ster R. Parsell, ribers, which resyville. My a sons brough biting stallio hich have b

orse, and has a Blood Chief that horse han Alex-id quality than

h by Capt. Dick-ired Alexander.
old stallion is the farm of Mr.
oably not survive

we saw the young rears old, owned on by that excel-His gait is perfect,

le is a smoothly rie, and the only
that he will be a
e action and other
deficiency. Mr.
tters and pacers,

to start for the

e the best records

ne 2:20 list:
34; Wilson, 2:16%;
nny Witherspoon,
New York (2:19);

Wedgewood, 2:19; unter, 2:12%: Gem,

2:15; Lucille Gold-

18: Great Eastern, ;; Fleety Golddust, ! Humboldt, 2:20.

ket, 2:14; Edwin 7%; Nettie, 2:18, and

, 2:17; Pickard, 2:18-

oxie, 2:19%; Keene-Dick Swiveller, 2:16-nk and mate, 2:08%;

e. Julien, 2:11%; Santa

4; Overman, 2:1914,

2:14%; Darby, 2:16%;

Maid, 2:14; Gloster,

Judge Fullerton, 2.18. ngstone, 2:14; William

, 2:20.

Alley, 2:19; Driver, ;; and Change, 2:19%-edmont, 2:17%; Monnomas, 2:18%; Bodine, ad Johnston, 2:10.

ggler, 2:15%; Bonita,

2:19%. ye-See, 2:10, and Ph

Vilkes,

bemarle

Minnie le Brown J py Joe, 2: , 2:19.

Jones, 2:20, an

man, 2:19%,

exington, Kr., Anst been called toothly Magazine, ent." The wish thought. Dictate

thought. Dictate has been. He ha horse of his agr af mares, many ners and roads es. The result close of the set fear of injury, even him. By the ted, and he has comptly and view to the set of the se

Horses.

Trotting Stallions Needed for Texas.

Being neither a prophet, nor a son of one, the handwriting on the wall is so plain that it impels us to state that the future development of the coming horse of Texas requires, unmistakably, a strong infusion of trotting blood. We have in plain and unbiased lan-guage given to our readers facts and personal views in regard to the class of new blood needed to work up the leaven into a palatable loaf that will give the best crosses and bring to the front the best horse from our True to the front the best horse from our Texas mares to meet the wants of the public, as the future horse to come from Texas. We have in former articles showed that the cold-blooded Norman or draft horse is too slow and lethargic to combine with our Texas mares to give us the roadster or round-up horse of the future. He cannot become the road horse, the gentleman's riding horse or the cowman's combined saddle and driving steed our country and the markets at which we are to find sale demands. A horse that the cold-blooded Norman or draft horse is too slow the Devon. A pair of these is occasionally found that can trot six miles easily in a sin-tot drough the companies of the set of six placed of curving gracefully up like those of the future. He cannot become the Devon.—Sandila.

— A colt's feet are sound and well formed before he is shod, and the ills of a horse's feet are occasioned by shoeing and cured by run-ance was at Chleage on July 24, 1880, where in a match with Trinket, she distanced the latter steed our country and the markets at which we are to find sale demands. A horse that will give size and speed as well, and more level-headed movement without detracting more hardhood and aptitude for rough and tumble life is needed. The Percheron, or heavy draft horse, cannot meet this demand so full and complete as the trotter. Neither can the race horse, for the latter, while in endurance and vitality is the head and front of all breeds and the full peer of while in endurance and vitality is the nead and from of all breeds and the full peer of our Spanish thoroughbred—the very qualities that so pre-eminently commend him to stud use—are fully held and can be utilized by our Texas thoroughbreds. We want size and bone, speed and level-headedness—we have form and courage, endurance and vitality. The big-boned, level-headed, fleet—table to the state of the same year, she trotted three heats against time at Philadelphia in 2:12, 2:13%, 2:12½, become from it, which is always a paying incentive, in both the satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

I pure Victoria swine. Satisfaction guaranteed intervited a second and third heat at Chicago in 2:11½ and 2:11, which are the fastest two consecutive heats on record, and the latter is the fastest third heat. On July 28 of the same year, she trotted three heats against time at Philadelphia in 2:12, 2:13%, 2:12½, become from it, which is always a paying incentive, in both the satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

I pure Victoria swine. Satisfaction guaranteed intervited a second and third heat at Chicago in 2:11½ and 2:11, which are the fastest two consecutive heats on record, and the latter is the fastest through the fastest through the same year, she trotted three heats against time at Philadelphia in 2:12, 2:13%, 2:12½, become from it, which is always a paying incentive, in both the satisfaction guaranteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

I pure Victoria swine. Satisfaction guaranteed in the total the trotted a second and third heat at Chicago in 2:11½ and have form and courage, endurance and vitality. The big-boned, level-headed, fleet-footed, and trotting bred Mambrinos, Clay, Morgan, Abdallahs and Hambletonlaus nicked with our clean-limbed, lithe formed Spanish thoroughbreds will furnish the horse the markets of America need. The excess of mares produced by this nicking will furnish a grand lot of breeders to give us the dams mares produced by this nicking will furnish a grand lot of breeders to give us the dams for the best class of mules that Texas can such severe usage produce or the cotton and sugar plantations want. Then you men wishing to bring the rses of Texas to the front, look well ne, and muscular development; one that speedy, level-headed, clean limbed and ad powers of endurance. A cross of as of horse on our thoroughbred Tex-cho mares, will give the streeter, the se, the roadster, the plow horse and gelding. Think well of the above and act upon them. Then will

parison to oats.

blood, which cannot be afforded unless the food contain it. The blood must also supply fatty matter, phosphorous, and albumen to nourish the brain and nerves. The bones require earthy and starchy matter and saits; therefore, we must now compare the various elements of corn with that of oats, and it must be glassification. elements of corn with that of oats, and it must be clearly apparent that corn is the better feed of the two. Corn contains 62 per tent tarch and sugar to oats 35. Corn contains 22 per cent florine to oats about 11. Corn contains 5 per cent. fatty matter to .001

oats. Corn centains only 6 per cent. of waste, interesting to foreign-breeds are as follows: Corn contains 5 per cent. fatty matter to .001 oats. Corn centains only 6 per cent. of waste, while oats has 20. This must satisfy trainers, and enlighten certain veterinarians as to its \$1,000, for Mexican half-bred horses, four-

some ignorant persons are found to say corn is too heating and stimulating. That is just what racehorses want, for their work is so exhausting on account of the great speed required, that not only the muscles are called on to do its fullesto. That meeting—May 4th, purse \$1,000, allaged handicap, for thoroughbred three-year-olds. Third meeting—May 4th, purse \$1,000, allaged handicap, for thoroughbreds, 2,400 metres distance; a selling purse, \$500, 1,500 metres distance; a selling purse, \$1,000 metres distance. The Joekey Club proposes to give two meetings more, and will devote \$5,000 to purses for foreign-breds. —We are told, and with truth, that a thin, theard say, it makes too much fat. How simar, and the using of corn there has never roved as by some imagined. The four-year-lid horse Smallwood, in Jamaica, carried 150 bes, and ran a mile and a half in 2:39 on corn ced. Can your oats-fed horse do that? The deed. Can your oats-fed horse do that? The majority of them after a hard race are dilaplted looking animals. Why? Because their system does not possess sufficient fibrine albumen and fatty matter necessary for the work they are called on to perform.-Breed-

#### rtoman Poll-Evil.

About a week ago a swelling appeared About a week say to the top of the neck, it was the cars on the top of the neck, it was the charging ever since a thick matter. In bathed every day and a liment called nerve and bone liniment sed. The discharge is not so much but I do not think it is healing, is not been fed any grain since it rat presented itself. She has a lirst presented itself. She has bred to Abdallah.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Twenty years ago Hiram Woodruff had. at is called poll-evil. It is the result sometimes produced by a blow, by an ill-fitting bridle, and fre-

Bathing the parts with warm water is very good, and this should be done frequ enough to keep the parts clean. The parts should be kept covered with a thin cloth to protect them from the flies and dirt.

subscriber in Harrison county, would say that she is a chestnut

better, sweating the animal by keeping him

enveloped in rags soaked in hot water.
Big head is usually due to ill health, and especially consequent impaired nutrition of the bones. Feed well on boiled oats and

barley, allowing little hay, and that cut and

is much irritation. Give daily a tonic ball or

Carbonate of iron, two drams; bicarbonate

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

of Shorthorn Cattle of the best fam for sale. Inspection invited.

TAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder

wold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 head of herd. Prices reasonable,

WILL R. & JUNIOR K. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Mo., breeders of Short-horn cattle Viscount Oxford 7th, 49489, Imp., and Grand Duke of Clark, Jr., head the herd.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo.
Pacific R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas
City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle
of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head.
Farm adjoins the town.

JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire swine, Cots-wold and Merino shee, Stock for sale at rea-sonable prices. Write.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Sharon-Geneva 53872 and Abram Duke of Sharon at head of herd.

JACKS.—I have for sale Jacks, Hogs, and grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls. W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

TERSEY CATTLE, highly and fashionably bred and the best butter families. But 3 fit for service and bull caives for sale at reasonable prices. Premium hered St. Louis Fair 1883. Seven first premium; the fulfilling aged Cow, three-year old Cow, two year old Bull, Sweepstakes on Cows, Herd premiums, etc. Animals properly shipped and delivered at depot in St. Louis. H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Jefferson Co. Mo.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co.
Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte
and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters,
pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows),
white Vorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Sendfor
catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisiana, Mo.

Horse Notes.

Horse Notes.

—It is said that a breed of tretting oxen exists in Hungary, with extra long legs, and that they can't ravel 10 miles an hour. I would like to witness that improbable feat. The fleetest in our country are the red sort of Connecticut, supposed to be a high cross of the Devon. A pair of these is occasionally the content of the property of

No domesticated animal is subjected to pole with Aldine in 2:15%, which, though such severe usage, when old age has come to not a technical record, was a remarkable per it, as the horse. It is made to toke a full formance. She has been retired from the share of the team work, as when in best of turf, but was allowed to trot on the 2d instant vigor, and travel all day beside the young and supple; and further than this, if there is the most remarkable time on record, 2:09%. an ill-diting collar or harness the old horse must wear it, for the day of taking pride in his appearance is past. This usage, with the stable neglect, which is likely to follow, the old servant is jaded out and dickered off to some inhuman master who soon pounds him out of existence.

—It is predicted by one well versed in turf freed in such a case only on graels and thin an interest of the most remarkable time on record, 2.924.

—Professor Law says that no horse with lock-ing whould have hay or other food requiring the windle have hay or other food requiring the whould have hay or othe

-It is predicted by one well versed in turf | Feed in such a case only on gruels and thin matters that, before five years have passed,
Blue Bull's roll of honor will include not less
than fifty 2.30 performers. That this world is required; have the bucket containing this
renowned sire of trotters possessed wonder-List appears that there is some opposition among trainers to the use of Indian corn for racehorses, and some people who ought to know better can be found agreeing with them. The latter class I am astonished at, for it shows a poor knowledge on their part of the component elements of corn in comparison to oats.

It is peed, is evident from the fact that, after mal's nose, that he may need neither to stoop the head nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is a laways adactomatic to harness in 1.07. The great results visable to put the horse in slings, as many die accomplished by Biue Bull in the stud, is a strong argument for breeding to animals of among trainers to the component elements of corn in comparison to oats.

It is peed, is evident from the fact that, after mal's nose, that he may need neither to stoop the head nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the deal nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the same distance to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the same distance to hardess in 1.07. The great results to put the head nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the same distance to hardess in 1.07. The great results to put the head nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the deal nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the deal nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the deal nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the deal nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always adactomatic for the complex for the complex for the complex for the complex for the pear results for the deal nor to raise for food or drink. As the disease advances, it is always advances, it is always advances. As the disease advanc

The running horse requires a considerable amount of fibrine, as the muscles are chiefly composed of that material, and every time the muscles or bundle of fibres contract a certain expenditure of this material goes on calling for a corresponding supply from the blood, which cannot be afforded unless the food contain it.

-The breeding of thoroughbred and Amer-First meeting-Sunday, April 20th, purse of and enlighten certain veterinarians as to its value as a food for racehorses in place of year-olds; a purse of \$800, for thoroughbred three-year-olds; a purse of \$800, for trotter, to Some ignorant persons are found to say sulky 3,000 metres distance. Second meeting

work they have to perform; others, have heard say, it makes too much fat. How simple, and, I may say stupid, are those remarks, tive of an amiable and generous temperawhen it is impossible to accumulate fat in your horse is taking that daily work that can be given on corn feed, as a horse fed on corn can twice the amount of work than it fed on oats; can race a much longer distance, it has not been hardened or spoiled by useand not be so exhausted after a race as the less endeavors (where such is not the case) to dies bring the head in the place prepared for four-mile heats get twelve to Long, oblique shoulders usually betoken free fourteen quarts of corn daily (not a grain of dom of action, so far as the fore parts are con oats), with ten pounds of hay. This latter cerned, as a deep girth and long back ribs do oats), with ten pounds of hay. This latter article is necessary to supply the salts needed, as I stated before, as required for the bones. The theory of its being heating is clean hocks, with hind legs well put on, indicontradicted in the fact that the West Indies cate strong propelling powers. With these is a very hot country at all seasons of the fects, we will say a horse has got what indi-

> -Major Adam Lilburn, of Haverstraw, who bred Edward Everett, formerly called Major Winfield, and sold him to Mr. Robert Bonner, remarked in our office yesterday that he saw Seely's American Star driven double with one of his daughters at Goshen, when he was twenty years old, a mile in three minutes. He was a long-bodied horse of low action, and looked like a thoroughbred. He was greatly an you tell me what is the mat-ow to cure a young mare? She sold and has been fed some zed, worked and rode moder driven on the ice of Orange Lake, back of Newburgh, until he was almost ready to drop. He was broad between the eyes and had any

Twenty years ago Hiram Woodruff had this to say of Dan Mace, who was directly indepole-velt. It is the result imes produced by a blow, period: "Mace is one of the best drivers we es by an ill-fitting bridle, and frey while stabled by the animal striking
of the head against the timbers which
if from the bottom of the mow. It is not
any bad condition of the blood, as is
apposed, and the feeding of grain has
apposed, and the feeding of grain has
the do with it. The liment wo have when judgment is absolutely required, which to do with it. The limiment you have sing may not do it any harm, but likely to do it much good. As a rule rion is very hard to treat successit sapt to continue for a long time-treatment is to inject caustic and assegnts into the opening, with the lestroy the diseased tissue and stop arge. Many remedies are recomndutity various degrees of successent. Solution of carbolic acid is very me cases. This should be injected opening with a small hard-rubber of almost irresistible and fairly launches him D.R. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, to Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock Yowis. ost irresistible and fairly launches him should be applied every day. over the score.

—In reply to an inquiry in regard to the breeding and performances of Maud S., by a subscriber in Harrison county, Ohio, we sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesal and retail.

sy that she is a chestnut mare, 15 nches high, and was foaled on March B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. His are the state of Spanish Merino 2 to 3 lbs. 28, 1874, in Kentucky. She is most fashionably bred, being by Harold, dam Miss Russell, she by Fliot. Jr. As a three ways.

BREEDERS of recorded Spanish Merino Sheep. Woolly Head 2d, (695) at head of flock. Choice Rains for sale. Satisfactor guaranteed. A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ells-worth, Kas.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., Importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., im Satisfac on guaranteed. Call or write. in 2:13%. This time still stands as the fastest

which is the rastes. The following week she trotted a in a race. The following week she trotted a heat in 2:11½ against time, and closed the season at Chleago in the fall with a heat in 2:10½. On July 13, 1881, she trotted a mile at 2:10½. On July 13, 1881, she trotted a mile at 2:10½. The season of this city, in 2:10½, and ten days anteed. Inquiries promptly answered. which is the fastest fourth heat ever trotted in a race. The following week she trotted a . of and dealer in American Merino sheep.

DR. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Sali

Black Javas, Partridge Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, S. Hamburgs, Houdans, Bronze and White Holland Turkey, and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale. Eggs Is season. Miss Alice Fisher, Hanna City, Peoria County, Ill.

MERINO SHEEP and Light Brahma fowls, all of the best strains, R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Prices reasonable.

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breed-orina Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guar-

CHESTER WHITE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, of the best breeds, bred and for sale by HOLT BROS., Arlington, Ky.

DUROC, or JERSEY RED HOGS, and Large English Berkshire Plymouth Rock Fowls, all of the very best breed, for sale by W. LEONARD REID, Sandy Bridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. N.B. A fine lot of very early Pigs, now. Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per setting (15). A few fine Cockerels, \$2.00 each, delivered in South Bt. Louis.

DUROC, OR JERSEY RED SWINE, bred and for sale by Dr. G. H. Donaldson, Breckenridge, Mo. For history and price-list address as above.

H. J. FILE, Hillsboro, Ill., breeder of Plymouth Rock Chickens. Sheep, Pigs and Eggs for present delivery.

must be kept open. An ounce Barbadoes aloes, with a dram of gentian should be given if possible, before the jaws are locked;

HOLSTEINS very cheap, single or by car los ment will often succeed, though recoveries often occur after the most varied plans of treatment. Among the most rational of these are injections of two ounces of oil of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil, and, still

DUROC JERSEY RED SWINE and Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. M Rozzelle, Breckenridge, Caldwell Co., Missouri Rams in car-load lots. Prices low. J. D. WASHINGTON, West Plains, Missouri breeder and importer of Essex and Duroc or Jersey Red Hogs, and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Circulars free.

damped. Work very moderately. Rub the swelling with a mixture in equal parts of lodine and mercurial ointments, repeating this daily, and suspending it only when there

Poland China Swine, pure breed. Liberal reductions to first purchasers in each county. Photographs of breeds sent free upon application. Address us before purchasing elsewhere. H. H. WALLS & CO., Bedford, Lawrence co. Ind. powder containing the following ingredients:

TOR BERKSHIRE PIGS of the best appred English and American bred family Windsor Castle, Cirencester Sallie, Manci ter Lass, Stewart's Cantilena, and Bally's quisite. Or, for Light Brahma Fowls, of I quality, address SPRINGER BROS., at "FHILL," Syringfield, I HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

## St. Louis County Breeders.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breek enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklev-ington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis. KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE-Robert Patton, M. D., Hamlin, Kansas, breeder

T. C. CAMPBELL, Breeder of Holstein Cattle Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo. Railroad station. Barrett's, Mo.Pac.Ry. Inspection of stock invited

MRS. T. H. B. WOODY, Baldwin, St. Louis Co., Mo., Breeder of choice Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs, 25 for thirteen, 35 for twenty-six. Chicks for sale after Sept. 1, 1884. A. POTTER, Columbus, Mo., Breeder of pure bred Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey Red Hogs. Special rates by express, Pedigrees furnished. Safe arrival of stock guaranteed. No trouble to answer letters.

Jersey Cattle - Shetland Ponies - All ges. Both sexes. Best families. All colors. THOS. T. TURNER, 706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo. HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Craggs, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32980 at head of herd. -Breeder of

R. R. Foster, Registered Jersey Cattle Missouri. YORKSHIRE SWINE.

## St. Clair County, Ills., Breeders.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, Shropshire Sheep bred and imported by Jos. E. MILLER, Bellville, Ill.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, Berkshire Pigs and High Grade Shorthorns, J. M. SCOTT Breeder, Belleville, Ills,

TERSEY CATTLE, Southdown Sheep and Plymouth Rock Fowls. JOSEPH P. SMITH Breeder, Freeburg, Ills.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Percheron Horse and Berkshire Pigs. WM. J. MILLER Breeder, Belleville, Ills

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. GUS. HEAD, Alton Junction, Ill., breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Bronze Turkeys, Lang-shan and Plymouth Rock Fowls and Collie Dogs. Eggs and Chicks in season. URNSEY CATTLE, Oxfordshire Sheep Flymouth Rock Fowls, Pekin Ducks White Holland Turkeys, all pure bred and low brice. Henry C. Eckert Belleville III. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short shire and Cotswold sheep—anything in the herd for sale. Send for catalogue.

## FOR SALE.

A bunch of eight head of Jersey cows and helfers, and three Jersey bulls among them. "Son of Gatu" 11,700; also a bunch of eight cows and helfers of Short Horns, and one bull calf. All pure breed of Berths, Pearlo, Airdries and Strawberry families.

Address, WALKER BROS., Galesburg, Mo.

Holstein Cattle, J. A. VANCE, Formosa, er. Premium imported stock and grades for sale. Come and see, or write.

Jersey Heifers For Sale.

I have for sale cheap, a number of yearling and two year old unregistered Jersey Helfers, all out of good milk and butter cows. These heifers are all bred, to registered Jersey Bull of splendid quality. Also several unregistered bull calves for sale. For prices, etc., call on or address,

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Kentucky requiring all the personal property of estates to be sold publicly, I will, as Administrator of

#### JAS. C. HAMILTON, DEC'D, -SELL HIS-

# ENTIRE HERD OF BATES' SHORTHORNS

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE, FLAT CREEK, BATH COUNTY. KY., THE

#### 24th and 25th September, 1884. The herd numbers more than one hundred head of the following families: Airdrie Duchess, Barrington, Kirklevington.

Rose of Sharon and Young Mary, and will include his Pure Bates Stock Bulls, 2nd Duke of Kent 51119, Barrington Duke 37622 and 3rd Duke of Kent, No. in Vol. 27. Catalogues may be had by applying to me after August 10th. GEO., G. HAMILTON, Administrator,

P. O. Flat Creek, Bath County, Ky. SEPTEMBER 26, 1884, Williams & Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell a select draft of about fifty head from their Longwood Herd, which will include Kirklevingtons, Craggs, Hilpas, Places, Rose of Sharons, Young Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (30058), Grand Duke of Geneva (28756.) Geneva Wild Eyes 51776 and Barrington Duke 37622. Apply to them for catalogues.

#### HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



More than 1750 Holsteins imported and bred by this firm. 650 now on hand and to arrive soon. All of choice quality and breeding. Nearly all the deep-milking reeding. Nearly all the deep amilies of America represented. yearly records made by cows in this herd, which average 14,212 lbs., 15 ozs. per year, which average 14,212 los., 15 ozs. per year, at an average age of 41-2 years. In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 lbs., 15 ozs. In 1882 our entire herd of eight 3-year-olds averaged 12,388 lbs., 69 ozs. On April 1st, 1884, ten cows in this herd had made records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs. each, the average being 15,608 lbs., 6 lbs. each the development of the street o

s, which included every mature cow in the herd that we had owned long our a year's record, excepting one kept for family use. We milked through the ye June last five mature cows, the entire lot averaging 15,621 lbs., 12 5 ozs. seven X-etherland family, two of them 2 years old and two 3-years-old, averaged 11.

12-5 ozs. Not one of these records has ever seen equations of cows, by any herd.

BUTTER RECORDS.—9 cows average 17 lbs., 51-2 ozs. per week. 8 heifers 3 years/old average 13 lbs., 43-4 ozs. per week. 11 heifers 2-year-olds and younger averaged 10 lbs., 8 ozs. per week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (2 being but 3 years old) averaged 16 lbs., 12 11-12 ozs. per week. The above records are a sufficient guarantee of superiority. This is the class of cattle with which to found a herd. START RIGHT. See for yourself before buying. Prices reasonable. Send for catalogue and examine pedigrees.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

## MERINO RAMS. BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.

I have 50 very large, heavy fleeced Merino rams for sale. They are from one to three years old, clipped from 20 to 34 lbs. each. Breeding Ewes averaged 16 lbs. I won every prize offered on Merinos at five fairs in 1833. Have also 50 well bred and fine style Berkshire pigs of the large kind for sale. Every breeding sow a prize winner, and no matured sow less than 500 lbs., the heaviest being \$40 lbs. Herd is headed by the grand imported show boar, \$18 Arthur 11367, winner of two prizes in England, of first at Toronto, Canada, and second at Guelph in 1833. Address,

### JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARMS.

# Trotting Bred Horses

#### STALLIONS IN USE.

CLAY CUYLER 1707, got by Cuyler 100 (sire of DaylDream, 2:221-2 at four years), dam by American Clay (sire of Maggie Briggs, 2:27). Service fee

The BROOD MARES are by the following sires: Harold, Cuyler, Princeps, Pancoast (2:25 1-4), Al-bion, Woodford Mambrino (2:21 1-2), Alexander's Norman, Woodford Abdallah, Kentucky Rocket, Ben Patchen, Blood Chief, and Clark Chief, Jr. Young Stock, Matched Pairs, and good Dri forses for sale at all times.

Stock shown any day except Sunday. Good box stalls and pasture at reasonable rates for pares left for service.

Also, RED HOGS for sale.

Call on, or address J. V. STRYKER,

(40 miles from St. Louis, on C. & A. R. R.)

### Artesian Stock Farm PRAIRIE-DU-CHIEN, WIS.,

#### Has the following STALLIONS for public ser-SPRAGUE PILOT, 2458,

Dark brown horse, 154 hands high, foaled 1870, sired by Governor Sprague (five-year old 1870, sired by Governor Sprague (five-year old 1870, sired by Governor Sprague (five-year old 2:234), son of Rhode Island, record 2:234), dam Lady Temple, by Pilot Temple, (record 2:234), son of Pilot-Ir, sire of the dams of Mand S., 2:104, and Jay Eye See, 2:104, by Old Pacing Pilot; 2d dam Glencoe Belle, by Ole Bull (son of old Pacing Pilot); 3d dam Glencona, by Imp. Glencoe (thoroughbred). Limona, by imp. Glencoe (thorou

## Wolfort's Hambletonian,

Chestnut horse, 15½ hands high, foaled 1873, sired by Hartford Hambletonian (son of Hetzel's Hambletonian), by Rother Hollung and Section of Hambletonian (son of Hetzel's Hambletonian), by Rother Hambletonian and Gosben Maid, record 2:31½, by American Star. Wolfort's Hambletonian is full brother in blood to Dictator, Sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10½, Aberdeen, sire of Hattle Woodward, 2:15½; Masterloud, sire of Edward, 2:19; Jay Got.Id, sire of Adele Gould, 2:19; Walkill Chief, sire of Dick Swiveller and Great Eastern both 2:18, and other well-known Hambletonian-Star stallions. This is the first season in the stud. Limited to 50 mares, at \$50 the season.

season.

GRACHO, bay colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1882, sired by Flaco (son of Trojan. by Brignoil, record \$2.73½, by Mambrino Chief), dam by siambrino Chief; 2d dam by Bay Messenger; 3d dam by funp. Tranby. Limited to 5 mares at \$15 for the season.

Mares will be shipped from St. Louis to the Artesian Stock Farm at \$5 per head.

Some highly-bred colts for sale. Send for cat-Some highly bred colts for sale. Send for cat-alogue. H. L. DOUSMAN, Prairie Du Chien, Wis.

#### -THE-STANDARD BRED

## FAST TROTTING STALLION, MONITOR.

ands at the stables of the Colman Nursery Co., or e Olive Street Road, five miles from the St. Loui urt House. TERMS: \$25 the season, in advance ares not proving in foal may be returned free nex

Mares not proving in foal may be returned free next year.

Monitor is not only a horse of great power, having abundant hone and muscle, but his temper and disposition are so perfect that any child can use him. Fretting, He is o level-headed that he won at the St. Louis Fair Ground Matinees last Summer, six acces without showing the least excitement. He won as a three-year-old, a two thousand dollar match race, sixty days after the first harness was put on him, over Coi. C. L. Euthu's Cash Boy. He is duly Registered as Standard Bred, in National Trotting Horse Breeder's Association.

Trotting Horse Breeder's Association.

S. S. MANN & SON, ELGIN, ILLINOIS, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

# HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## And Poland China Hogs.

JERSEY BULL CALF. A. J. C. C. on grass alone. "Blxer" is a beautiful calf, solid color, full black points, deep carcass straight back, very large for his age, beautiful eye and head, and very highly bred, being in-bred to, or a double grand-son of Imp Pnddy 899, (7 daughters that have made 14 to 20 lbs. in 7 days, and has won over 15 First Prizes at N. Y. State Fairs and St. Louis Fairs) and a grand-son of the wonderful young cow Lucilla 37d 9786, that made this spring 16 lbs. 7% ozs. in 7 days, with 2d calf, after milking all last winter and being 4 months in calf. She is out of Imp. "Lucilla" (2735) id lbs. in 7 days and 22% qbs. milk per day; also, \$he is in 7 days and 22% qbs. milk per day; also, \$he is in 7 days and to Lucilla 4th 11877, made at the rate of 13 lbs. ozs. the week she was y years milks 22 to 23 dts, per day; and her where, Mr. Burnham, (owner of Coomassia, Ona, &c.) writes in a letter just received, "that the test of Croton Maid, 21 lbs. 115 ozs. with her nex calf," "Bixer's sire, Paddy, Jr., 1884, is out of Lucilla 3rd, and he is still in my herd. Bette blood is not often offered for sale, and I offe Bixer at the extreme low price above, only to make room for cows due to calve soon. due to calve soon. H. W. DOUGLASS, Pevely,

# 200

A choice lot lately purchased in North Holland; landed in New York March 29th. 100 HEAD NOW at Cedarside Farm. DR. W. A. PRATT, Elgin, Ill.

### ELMWOOD JERSEY HERD. BUTTER THE STANDARD.

Mention RURAL WORLD in answering advt.

The animals comprising the foundation on the Elmwood Herd of Jerseys were selected than years ago solely for their butter quality.

the Elmwood Herd of Jerseys were selected many years ago solely for their butter qualities.

The long list of tested cows, with their grand butter records, that now compt. se the Elmwood Herd or have been sold therefrom, is conclusive proof that no mistake was made in buying the best obtainable females and breeding them to the best of bulls. An examination of the pedigrees and the large butter records of the animals will convince parties familiar with the most noted butter strains that the bulls and cows in this herd are entitled to rank among the best representation of the pedigrees and the large butter strains that the bulls and cows in this herd are entitled to rank among the best representation of the pedigrees and the large trains that the bulls and cows in this herd are entitled to rank among the best representation of the entitled to rank among the best representation of the second of the sec



## Eggs for Hatching. Eggs from the best strains of PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS, packed with care, so as to be safely shipped to all parts of the country. Price, \$2.00 for 13. Plymouth Eock fowls for sale. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD ST. LOUIS MO.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill Best Literary, Musical and fine Art Facilities, Musical Faculty from New Eng. Conservatory Boston, with same methods; or Boston at Jack sonville. For Catalogue, adress: w. F. SHORT: D

FARM AND MILL FOR SALE.

I have 340 acres of nne land, 125 acres in cultivation, balance well timbered, with ample barn room for stock, fine range, plenty of water, 1% miles from Iron Mountain R. 8. 8ta. tion, have also Saw and Grist Mill on the place which I will sell reasonable. For terms, call on or address. One of the largest herds in America, among which will be found the greatest milk-producting families known in Holland or the country of the c

## THOROUGHBRED POLAND - CHINAS









at greatly reduced prices, as I am closi

#### Stock Farm of 280 A FOR SALE.

All under fence, 15 acrestame grass, 60 a prairie and blue grass, 40 acres timber, pe cleared, 165 acres for crops, mostly all vi land, spring branch of never failing was good wells of water. 6 miles from two 1 stations, Frisco Line, 1/4 miles of F. O., of ly mall, 1/4 miles of Merchant-Flouring 1/4 miles of three school buildings, one from church, 14 miles from Carthage.

Farin Residence, 2 story frame house, 6 ro 18x16, cellar and smoke house, 1/4 story fr house on timber 40, fair log house, stablin 16 head of horses. Fruits, Apple, Pear, Pe Plum, Cherry, Quince, Grapes, Blackbe Raspberry, Strawberry, all cultivated fhealthy location Price \$4.00 per acre.

Address,

Galesburg

Galesburg

Galesburg

## RUSHVILLE ROAD CARTS.



No. 7. PHAETON CART. Suitable for Ladies. Has a body same as a Phaeton Buggy, finely upholstered, neat and strong. A. L. EDSON, \$20 N. Eighth St., St. Louis Mo. Price 875.

S. TOOMEY'S SONS Canal Dover, Ohio.

(Carriages, OAD and SPEE WAGONS. ulkies, Speed Pole ulkies, Road Carts

and HORSEMEN'S Pole Carts. Neiswanger Bros., KANSAS CITY, MO., Western Agts.





NO. 2 CART.

DOUBLE ROAD CART, Wide enough to seat two persons; its weight is one hundred and fifty pounds; suitable for pleasure or business purposes. A. L. EDSON Agt., 820 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo. Price 55.509.



Van Eps' Patent Window Flower Pots and Brackets at special low rates. For trated pricedist address, H. R. VAN EPS, Peer.

Lines upon the departure of Mrs. Greegan for Colorado Springs, read by Mrs. J. A. Cobban, before the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society, Saturday, Foreign Mission

Dear Mrs. Creegan, the time is appro When friends and relations must bid thee

It may be for long, it may be forever We never may see thee, dear sister, again-and our sad hearts will but mock the en-

To bid thee good-bye without sorrow and

How soon the "Great Father of Waters" will

Between us, left behind, and thee gone be But distance can't measure the depth of the

"Telegraph Line" will follow thee after, One end in thy heart and the other in ours; And messages flashing o'er land and water, Will smile on the distance, and laugh at its

The train will speed on amid the commotion Of city and village, past canyon and cave— this telegraph line of purest emotion, Will part not asunder, nor find there a

Wol not when thou landest, it too will be Your village will find it a far western

El Paso will greet it, Colorado declare od wishes can follow where e'er tho

Wis strength, in thy weakness, will lead thee

praise and thanksgiving, forever, are

sister, good bye, dear sister, farewell,

igh of our hearts-the tear of regret.

photograph of the queen baby of Home Circle, Little Myrtle. She is teen months old, stands twenty inches high, (pretty low to the saw the little queen last winter, a feet little dumpling, as good and as set (well very, very nearly so) as ther little one we know of. But we

randmothers, of the Home Circle to go

that you all seem like dear

The Circle. They have given me pleasure, strength and courage.

Also thanks to Walnut, Lloyd Guyot

and many others.

Holen, thank you for your letter in last Rural. telling us of your "Summer in the North." We love to hear of the Cheautiful lakes and rivers, of the prairies and towering bluffs. There are many who long for a few days of rest, away the work and worry, but who, for many

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

To r. Wilson wrote some time ago for southern World an excellent article on the above subject. Our people do not wand erstand, as a rule, how greatly they are benefited by a generous diet of fruits and vegetables during the hot weather. The subject of the local wand vegetables during the hot weather and vegetables during the hot weather. This wand every died and vinevard and a well keep garden, will fight off many diseases wand as a rule, how greatly they start benefited by a generous diet of fruits wand vegetables during the hot weather. This wand to be a subject of the start of

Plums are less digestible than peaches on account of their pulp, and all pulpy stone fruits are more or less indigestible in proportion to the pulp, which is likely cause fermentation, resulting diarrhea. This is a frequent trouble in children, who often eat them half ripe, and who frequently swallow them—pulp, seed and all. The juice alone should be taken into the stomach, and this is whole-

Baked or stewed apples are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples, stewed and sweetened, could take the place in many cases of the doses of salts and oils given as laxatives. Raw apples and dried apples stewed make an excellent remedy for constination.

ples stewed make an extension of constipation.
Oranges, lemons and the like are very acceptable to the stomach. Lemonade is called the best drink in fevers.
Tomattees act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass and "liver regulators."
Strawberries, blackberries and other mall seeded fruits may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in electroous and medicines. The sight is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative. To cure a fever or act on the kidneys, no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to water-melons, which may be taken, with very expentions in sickness and in few exceptions, in sickness and in health, in almost unlimited quantities, not only without injury, but with posi-

#### Dafry Lunches.

The ladies of the Home Circle, and for that matter the gentlemen, too, will appreciate the idea suggested in the folowing letter from the National Capital. All those who would see that husbands, Anthose who would see that the balance, brothers, sons, and even sisters take a rational lunch at noon, or who would themselves aid in building up an effort that shall establish a healthful and a non-intoxicating lunch drink will be pleased to aid in establishing and wilding up into the lunch ridge.

uilding up just such industries.
Under date of Washington, D. C., Under date of Washington, D. C., Aug. 1st, we have the following:

We have a milkman in Washington who is a marvel. He is a young man yet, but he is already beginning to be famous. A few years ago he was absolutely unknown—a milkman with a small patronage and smaller expectations. He had ambition, pluck and perseverence, however, and he understood his business. His credit was good, too, and he knew a good many farmers round the counties outside the town. He set out to build up such a milk business as was never known here before; in some respects no such business has ever been was never known nere before; in some respects no such business has ever been known anywhere. He arranged, first of all, to get all the milk from all the cows on certain farms. Then he established his milk routes, and by prompt and perfect service established himself in

esteem of his customers. business grew constantly. the esteem of his customers.

His business grew constantly.

He served his patrons with pure milk at reasonable prices, and he served them well. Then he opened dairy lunch rooms in various parts of the city. They were clean and cool, the milk and biscuits and pie were good, and after you had eaten a hearty lunch you got some change back on handing the clerk a quarter. The dairiestook. People went to them who would have gone to the restaurants, and were better satisfied for less money. The dairy lunch rooms were constantly grew in usefulness. That in the Corcoran building, right opposite the treasury department, is now a very attractive place. It is really a large store—its walls are well furnished with tasteful paper and are hung with photographs were clean and cool, the milk and bis —its walls are well furnished with tasteful paper and are hung with photographs and engravings, including pictures of some of the contributing Alderney farms and of some famous cattle. From the distant ceiling hang baskets of tropical plants and glided cages containing canaries who know how to sing. The floor is polished in dark shellac, a long strip of carpet running from the front door to the milk bar. Along the walls are comfortable wicker arm-chairs. Above them and between the pictures are heads of cattle in paper mache. The milk bar is of polished oak. Behind it are the tasteful tanks for the milk and the nickeltasteful tanks for the milk and the nickelplated urn for the coffee. On the bar are the eatables—pie, 5 cents; sandwiches, 3 cents; best biscuits, 1 cent. Here you

grandmothers, of the Home Circle to go with it; not for comparison, which is out if the question, but to fill the Home Circle album.

Idyll kindly invites us to attend the Saline County, Mo. Fair, to be held at Marshall. Sept. 2nd, and agrees to board, lodge and generally entertain us; all of which, if it be possible to attend, we shall most gladly avail ourselves of. We know her cuisine to be better than her poetry and her poetry the best in Missouri.

There is Secretary Chandler eating his pie, and just beyond is United that the lunch hour more men of local and national distinction than you find anywhere else in town at the same time. There is Secretary Chandler eating his pie, and just beyond is United to which, if it be possible to attend, we shall most gladly avail ourselves of. We show her cuisine to be better than her poetry and her poetry the best in Missouri. A New Comer.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE: I would like to join you. May I come? I am a stranger to you all, but I have read your letters of often, that you all seem like dear should be the rules for credit, and you cannot put your mug on the chair next you. Nor can you smoke. There are other prominent people present but I have civen you some often. that you all seem like dear received to me.

Let me thank Idyll for her letters to the Circle. They have given me pleature, strength and courage.

Also thanks to Walnut, Lloyd Guyot and many others.

Bon Ami, you must not leave us.

Helen, thank you for your letter in last Rural, telling us of your "Summer days the last the last thanks to the last Rural, telling us of your "Summer days the last thanks to the last thanks thanks the last thanks thanks the last thanks thanks thanks the last thanks the last thanks the last thanks thanks the last tha Tast RURAL. telling us of your "Summer that the North." We love to hear of the Seantiful lakes and rivers, of the prairies and towering bluffs. There are many who long for a few days of rest, away from work and worry, but who, for many who long for a few days of rest, away from work and worry, but who, for many who long for a few days of rest, away from work and worry, but who, for many dates and skimming o'er hills and dates and skimming o'er shining rivers.

But we love to hear from those who do MIGNONETNE.

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

Tr. Wilson wrote some time ago for the shove subject. Our people do not feel out of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the louded with such decorum that the ladies of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude of the lout of place among the fitty on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the lout of place among the fitty on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the lout of place among the fitty on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such decorum that the ladies on the loude with such elect on the loude with such elect on the loude with such elect on the

people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast and more fruit, our country would gain in intelligence and healthfulness.

again. The building goes right up. It remains to be said that Mr. Alderney (whose real name is not quite so appropriate to his business) is a stout, smooth- I am one of the most cautious of men, and the stock of the

t, dry flannels applied as hot as possible for neuralgia.

Whooping-cough paroxysms are relieved by breathing the fumes of turpen-

tine or carbolic acid. For cold in the head nothing is better

A strong solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), taken frequently, is a reliable remedy for diarrheal troubles, particularly those arising from acidity

A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the

should be boiled.
Powdered resin is the best thing to stop bleeding from cuts. After the pow-der is sprinkled on wrap the wound with

der is sprinkled on wrap the wound with a soft cotton cloth. As soon as the wound begins to feel feverish keep the cloth wet with cold water.

For burns sweet oil and cotton are the standard remedies. If they are not at hand sprinkle the burned part with flour and wrap loosely with a soft cloth. Don't remove the dressing until the inflammation subsides, as it will break the page skip that is forwing.

flammation subsides, as it will break the new skin that is forming.

For nose bleeding bathe the face and neck with cold water.

If an artery is severed tie a small cord or handkerchief tightly above it.

For bilious colic soda and ginger in not water. It may be taken freel Broken limbs should be placed in nat-

Dryone in the sale of the patient kept quiet until the surgeon arrives.

Nervous spasms are usually relieved by a little salt taken into the mouth and

in the head may be overcome by apply-ing a cloth wet with cold water to the

ack of the neck. back of the neck.

For pains in the chest and stomach, as much Dover's powder as will lie on a silver five-cent piece.

Wind colic is promptly relieved by peppermint essence taken in a little warm water. For small children it may be sweatened. Perceptic is less good. e sweetened. Paregoric is also good.

Chlorate of potash dissolved in water is a standard remedy for sore throat, particularly if the throat feels raw. particularly if the throat feels raw.

Tickling in the throat is best relieved by a gargle of salt and water.

Indigestion is the prolific cause of colic, diarrhea, headaches, constipation and more discussed the bladler. Food

and many diseases of the bladder. and many diseases of the bladuer. Flood that is not digested ferments and becomes powerfully acid, causing irritation and inflammation wherever it touches. Many fevers are caused by it. Pepsin is the best remedy, if taken impediately after setting if preminis not

Pepsin is the best remedy, if taken immediately after eating. If pepsin is not taken the acidity should be controlled by bicarbonate of soda or potash.

Sickness of the stomach is most promptly relieved by drinking a teacupful of hot soda and water. If it brings the offending matter up all the better.

A teaspoonful of ground mustard in a cup of warm water is a prompt and reliable emetic, and should be resorted to in cases of poisoning or cramps in the stomach from over eating.

Pains in the side are most promptly relieved by the application of mustard.

Sprains and bruises call for an application of the tincture of arnica.

Avoid purgatives and strong physics,

cation of the tincture of arnica.

Avoid purgatives and strong physics,
as they not only do no good, but are positively hurtful. Pills may relieve for
the time, but they seldom cure.

Stomach bitters are a snare, and only

create a desire for stimulants.

Eat only such things as agree with you, and not too much at a time. By heeding the warnings of your stomach many doctor bills and even undertakers, too, may be avoided. Give children plenty of milk and bread, graham or oatmeal crackers and good, ripe fruit. They will not only thrive on this diet, but keep healthy.

In every house there should be a little nook in which a few simple remedies are kept. Among them should be extract of ginger, Dover's powder, peppermint, chlorate of potash, bicarbonate of soda, sweet oil, paregorie, camphor, arnica,

of ginger, Dover's powder, peppermint, chlorate of potash, bicarbonate of soda, sweet oil, paregoric, camphor, arnica, a bottle of pure whiskey, cotton, old muslin for bandages, sticking plaster, a box of ground mustard and some readymade mustard plasters. Always strike a light when you go to get any of these in the dark, and be sure you have the right one. right one.

## The Smoking Nuisance.

-If a farmer can have choice between the man who smokes and the one who does not, he cannot afford to hire the does not, he cannot afford to hire the smoker. The smoker spends too much time hunting for his pipe and tobacco and firing up when at work, and though he pretends to smoke and work at the same time, the pipe takes most of his attention, and the employer's interests suffer. But more than this occurs—smoking makes a man lazy. The first effect is to brace him up a little, but a few moments later it relaxes his sinews, his energies that and he feels like grayling.

sgain. The building goes right up. It remains to be said that Mr. Alderney (whose real name is not quite so appropriate to his business) is a stout, smoothfaced, vigorous young man, whose "paper" is as "gilt-edged" in the opinion of the banker's wife.

The Family Doctor Shop.

Nearly every person knows what to do in case of injury or sickness, but it often happens that under the excitement attending such circumstances they become confused and forget all they know about it. The following suggestions might be pasted up on the inside of the closet or bookcase door, where they could be referred to promptly.

For stowach crawns ginger ale or a property; it undermines health, and property is to respect to reported to several thousand dollars.

Again, I say, I know how it is myself. I am one of the most cautious of men, and never enter a barn or shop with lighted cigar on or light one in the barn. One day desiring to enter the barn, I laid my lighted cigar on a block two rods away, between the barns and a wood shed. Coming out of the barn is was forgotten. We walked down through the berry fields, and when we came back we found people fighting free. The cigar had been blown off the block, It fell down among dry chips and litter, and we came near being burned out. Smoking is not only a foolish waste of time and money and a source of danger to property; it undermines health, and property is undermines health, and property is undermines health, and property is the consideration of the control ferred to promptly.

For stomach cramps ginger ale or a teaspooful of the tincture of ginger in a half glass of water in which half a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved.

Spoonful of soda has been dissolved.

The inveterate, perpetual smoker is a nulsance.—Charles A. Green, in N. Y. Tribune.

—The economy of the potato is by no means confined to its edible qualities. In Europe, and especially in France, it is utilized in many and varied ways. The eau de Cologne of the toilet is made from potatoes, and the French cognac is made from them. Many spirits are made from potatoes. Settin brandy, often from potatoes. Settin brandy, often sold as the product of the vine, is de-rived from potatoes. The farina which is extracted from potatoes is largely used abroad for culinary purposes, being much used in the making of pastry and sauces. After the farina is A standing antidote for poison by dew, poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications will never fail to cure the most aggravated cases.

If children do not thrive on fresh milk it shared the helief of the poisoned parts with it. The water that is expressed is used for scouring purposes. For cleansing woolens few articles are superior.

Most housewives the value of notes water for the poison water for the poison. cles are superior. Most housewives know the value of potato water for

# Che Apiarn.

L. S. T., our correspondent, is in the L. S. I., our correspondent, is in the same quandary as a farmer who keeps a few bees and who wrote to Mrs. Harrison, of the Prairie Farmer, asking if her bees were troubled with moth worms. He said that he saw bees swarm out on account of them, and he split open the gum and found a peck of worms. It is well to be reminded of the existence of these enemies once in a while, lest we forget they exist. Comb is valuable, for while the bees are building a pound of it, they could gether twenty repoulds of honer. Nervous spasms are usually relieved by a little salt taken into the mouth and allowed to dissolve.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach promptly checked by small doses of salt. The patient should be kept as quiet as possible.

The patient should be kept as quiet as possible. stroyed surely and quickly by exposing stroyed surely and quickly by exposing the head may be overcome by apply-or a cloth wet with cold water to the The moth is of the color of old wood, and the wings cross one another, turning up like the tail of a fowl. It may be seen lurking around hives in the evening, trying to gain admittance. Where fowls have the run of an apiary they catch many of these moths on wing. Persons speak of moths running out bees! It would be as proper to say that weede run out corn. If from any cause, such as queenlessness, a colony becomes extinct, or nearly so, the moth enters and takes possession, and it is a mistaken. takes possession, and it is a mistaken idea to attribute the destruction of the bees to moths. Comb, in frames, can be kept over the summer free from the depredations of the larvæ of the bee moth, if they are suspended in the light and air, and are three or four inches apart. Moths love darkness and uncleanliness, and deposit their eggs in creaks and crevices about hives, where bees to moths. Comb, in frames, can be cracks and crevices about hier eggs in cracks and crevices about hives, where bees can not gain access to them. Do not permit refuse comb to lie around the apiary or bee house. I have put frames of comb containing their larvee into a hive of Italian bees, and in half an hour could see the bees bringing them out. There is no need of any other moth trap, for they are always baited and set. A handful of Italians will defend a hive.

Children would rather eat bread and honey than bread and butter. One pound of honey will go as far as two pounds of butter, and has, besides, the advantage of being far more healthy and pleasan tasting. It always remains good, while butter soon becomes rancid, and sometimes produces cramp and diarrhea.

Honey eaten on wheat bread is very beneficial to health. It is a common expression that honey is a luxury, having nothing to do with the life-giving principle. This is an error—honey is food in the life is the life of the life is the life of the life is the life of the life. ciple. This is an error—honey is food in one of its most 'concentrated forms.

True, it does not add so much to the growth of muscle as does beefsteak, but it does impart other properties no less necessary to health and physical and intellectual action.

—The "nectar" of flowers, from which bees make honey, is a thin fluid and un-dergoes a boiling-down process in the bee, during which some curious chemical and mechanical changes take place

the water of the nectar in the sac passe

the water of the nectar in the sac passes through and makes good the loss.

Last fall, when the bees were at work heavily on the gray buckwheat, by stationing myself at one side of the field, the clear water which they threw off as they started for the hive, heavily laden, was so great that it almost made a small shower. I have collected this watery matter in clean plates, and tasted it, and it was pure water and nothing else.

They throw it off while on the wing; and physical.

I did not realize how many times a day my men smoked, until I employed them in the office during rairy weather. Some in the office during rairy weather. Some of them could not dispense with smoking from the morning until the noon bell, but wanted to indulge two or three times, feeling uneasy under the restraint. I do not doubt these men would smoke six or eight times daily in the fields, and every smoke would entail a loss of ten minutes, say one hour each day, or one day per month—a loss of \$12 for eight months. I assume that the risk of having a smoker The sace is not overloaded with other food. Fruits are much more wholesome the mast on the water of the meal or as a desert, when the standard more than the pastries, cakes, etc., generally used as desserts.

The peach is, perhaps. the most destinate the peach is, perhaps. the most design more palatable or imedicinal.

The peach is, perhaps. the most design more palatable or imedicinal. Should be eaten when the set of the mistaken idea that fruit and not be eaten at bref fast. If our addresses the set of the mast on a tend the national convention of their order last year Mr. Alterney sourced himself with glory by so the office during raizy weather. Some yeathout they are so well calculated to afford." The correct rule for the mast of the meal or as a desert, when the stonach is not overloaded with other food. Fruits are much more wholesome than the pastries, cakes, etc., generally under harder conditions, when he stand the pastries, cakes, etc., generally under harder conditions, when he sent some milk with the Ideal Opera to the other side. Then, within a week or two, the should be eaten when tipe. Some of his milk that it kept fresh and sweet until they wanted it at the pastries to attend the national convention of their order last year Mr. Alderney say, when the office during raizy weather. Some of them could not dispense with smoking from the morning until the noon bell, but wanted it at the pastries to indulge two or three times, freeling uneasy under the restraint. I do doubt these men would smoke six or single to doubt the sent morning until the noon bell, but wanted to indulge two or three times, freeling uneasy under the restraint. I do doubt these men would smoke six or single the morning until the noon bell, but wanted to indulge two or three times, freeling uneasy under the restraint. I do doubt these men would smoke six or single the water out of them could not dispense with smoking in the office during raily wanted to indulge two or three times, freeling uneasy under the restraint. I do doubt thes

Cuba has 1,521,684 inhabitants, including 46,

Since the war over 600 colored Baptist The New York City directory for this year The Chinese are meeting with success in

man invasion, has been discovered in the city of London, England.

"My wife for years has been troubled with disease of the kidneys; physicians pro-counced it diabetes, but she received no benefit from their treatment. Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy has made a wonderful change in her condition. Her health is good."—O. M. Hubbell, 344 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., June 18, '83.

It is reported that a ruby found in Clay county, N. C., was sold by the finder for \$15 then for \$3000, and after being cut by a lapi

Holyoke is expected soon to become not only the greatest paper manufacturing, but

Guiteau's sister, Mrs. Scoville, is said to be canvassing Pennsylvania seiling picture her object being, she says, to raise money t

Hard to believe .- It is hard to believe that death's door. Yet such a case was acco plished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M M. Devereaux of Ionia, Mich., who says: "Afg ter thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every one to know what a boon it is.

The deepest running stream that is known is the Niagara River, just under the suspen sion bridge, where it is 700 feet deep by ac tual measurement.

An old man in Cincinnati makes a living by going around between 3 and 6 o'clock in the norning waking people whose employm necessitates their early rising.

A Zulu church in South Africa has the fol lowing regulation: "No member of this church shall be permitted to drink the white

## DR. JOHN BULL'S

# Smith's Tonic Syrup

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medi-cine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and FERthe SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PER-MANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long stand-ing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern sountry to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to oure if the direc-tions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose ha been sufficient for a cure, and whole fami been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and eliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers.
DB. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is prepared in the form of candy drops, attractive to the sight and pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, .

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY



LOUIS, MO.

IT IS A SPECIFIC ITISRELIABLE in curing Troubles,

Bladder, Urinary HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Intemperance, Nervous Deral Debility, Excesses and Female Weakness. USE IT AT ONCE. It restores the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOW-ELS, to a healthy action and GURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

IT WORKS PROMPTLY

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## Notice.

accordance with following resolution Board of Trustees of A. and M. Colleg viz:

Resolved. "That this board advertise and
make known the fact, that there will be an
election to fill the chair of Horticulture and
Eutophology at the College on the third Monday, in September next."
Notice is hereby given of said election. hereby given of said election. Ap-can be filed with me. T. F. WATSON, Sec'y. Agricultural College, P. O., Miss.

# Facts and Reasons.

Effects Produced by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and by Nothing Else so Perfectly.

from enervation, languor, weakness, and mental depression.

It has an almost magical effect in curing eruptive and cutaneous disorders.

It eradicates from the blood the taint of that terribly destructive disease, Hereditary Scrofula.

poison of Mercury, which is as serious as that of Scrofula.

It purifies and regenerates the life cur-rent polluted by the corruption of con-tagious disease. gious disease.
It stimulates the secretory organs, effects
he removal of all impurities from the
lood and makes it new, rich, and pure.
It restores health to sufferers from thin
lood and impaired vitality.

It strengthens and invigorates sufferers from enervation, languor, weakness, and neutal depression.

It has an almost magical effect in curing ruptive and cutaneous disorders.

It eradicates from the blood the taint of hat terribly destructive disease, Herediary Scrofula.

It expels from the system the baneful bloom of Mercury, which is as serious as hat of Scrofula.

It clears and improves the complexion. It clears and improves the complexion. It clears and improves the complexion. It neutralizes the poisons left fewer system by Diphtheris and Sordet Fewer system by Diphtheris and Sordet Fewer.

It neutralizes the poisons left in the system by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and restores the debilitated patient to perfect health and vigor.

It is, in short, an unfailing remedy for all disorders arising from impurity of the blood, where such disorders have not become so deeply seated as to be beyond all human aid.

#### Advantages that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Possesses over all Others.

It is composed of the most efficacious alterative, diuretic, and tonic drugs known in pharmacy, among which are the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, and the Iodides of Potasium and Iron.

It is a highly concentrated medicine, selentifically and honestly compounded so as to secure to it the highest degree of activity and perfect uniformity.

It has been before the public for nearly forty years, and has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until there is hardly a place in the evilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures. It has been used in, and approved by, at least 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 throughout the world. Women have especial reasons for commending it.

It has been before the public for nearly forty years, and has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until there is hardly a place in the vivilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures. It has been used in, and approved by, at least 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 throughout the world. Women have especial reasons for commending it.

It has been before the public for nearly forty years, and has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until it has constantly grown in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until there is hardly a place in the evilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures.

It has been before the public for yellow in popular favor, both at home and abroad, until there is hardly a place in the evilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures.

It has been before the public for the popular favor, both at home and broad, until there is hardly a place in the evilized world where it has not a host of friends, made so by its marvellous cures.

It has been bed in he popular favor, both at home and broad, until there is hardly a place in the evilized world where it has n

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1.00, six bottles for \$5.

# The Best \$1. Dictionary In The Wor

40,000 Words This Dictionary contains about 40,000 EELY PRONOUNCED, and ELACILY DEFINED, this number being all the needed words found in the English language.

Mark This!! This book is a Ready Reference Libeary for Readers, Workers, Thinkers and

Mailed free to anyone who will get up a club of two yearly subscribers to the RURAL WORLD (\$1 50 per year each) or upon receipt of one dollar in cash.

# MAKE NEW) PARSONS'

And will completely change the Blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice for Chills and Fever, Malarial Fevers, and all Liver troubles. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet (FREE).

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

# LUDLOW-SAYLOR WIRE COMPANY



Counter Railings, Window Guards, Iron and Wire Fences,

EPLAIN AND BARBED FENCING WI



SPRAGE EUROPEAN HO RESTAURA

716-718 N. FIFTH ST

TOKOLOGY A Book for every 6000D,

Vice Pres Treasure St. Louis.

Au

Secretary Holstein ciation of done by ize this, the form is and say in prejudice volumes, cattle, far

pare them but will a what name Friesland, the best m

airy exhib elves upon made a spe the small gr stock raising other indust South is not dairy busine their infatu est horses

Villiam Cottr This talk at outh for stoc is sheer no ve a climate he finest resulted the finest resulted the finest resulted to the fi tage in our

nust look for

hit next win sition mana eral inducer nd, not o ets but a ved mech

Delicatess

ST. LOUIS. Opposite Union Mar

\$250 A MONTH, Agents wanted in the world. 1

d by

Itching caused

edy for rity of ave not beyond

ribers to the

BLOOD

stem in three

s use them in Liver troubles.

Send for pam-

MPANY

Rup

WI

GE

IN HO

URA

OMS 50. NER 25.

FIFTH ST

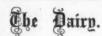
LOUIS.

Union Mar

Audrain, B Cos., Mo. ches. No Mexico, M

atess

n cash.



Officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Cream ery Association.

President—Norman J. Coman, St. Louis. Vice President—Jos. W. Drury, Waterloo, Ill. Second Vice President—Joseph E. Miller, Belleville, Ills.

Treasurer-Wm. N. Tivy, 424 North Second Secretary-Joseph W. Sheppard, 600 Olive

#### Holstein Herd Book.

We have from Thomas B. Wales, Jr. Secretary, the seven volumes of the Holstein Herd Book. This is in appreciation of what has been and is being done by the RURAL WORLD, to popularize this, the best gift of God to man in ize this, the best gift of God to man in the form of a milich cow. We write this and say it advisedly, and but few unprejudiced men can look over these volumes, read the history of this race of cattle. familiarize themselves with the record of their performances, and compare them with those of any other breed but will acknowledge that, call them by what name you will, the Holstein or the Friesland, they are the biggest cattle, the best milk cattle, the best butter and cheese making cattle we have.

est mik cattle, the less butter and e making cattle we have. are proud of this set of the herd and shall be pleased at any time to repatrons or others to consult Holstein cattle find no better n in Thomas B. Wales, Jr. Iowa, and the numerous reeders whose cards ap-real World. It was to reedes, the champion cow as her heifer calf, also his ld at the last fat stock it was her son Jacob auction to J. W. Stillhio, for \$5,000, from

tre fast falling into the Holstein cattle, know of them the

#### 's Exposition. TRAL WORLD

active workers
sends us the folne Times-Democrat,
ow what is to, be atfosition and what our
ern friends think of the dairy and

bek breeding business south:

"Afeature of incalculable importance to be Southern people will be the cattle and airy exhibits at the World's Fair. These tranches of industry have been sailly effected at the South. We are a people of the south of the so reglected at the South. We are a people too much given to concentrating ourselves upon a single object. We have made a specialty of cotton, neglecting the small grains, grasses, truck farming, stock raising, fruit growing, and all the other industries by which Northern agriculturists acquire independence and accumulate fortunes. There has been a foolish and unfounded idea that the South is not adapted to stock raising and South is not adapted to stock raising and dairy business. Somehow or other, in their infatuated pursuit of cotton, our farmers have accepted this idea without ranged their lives and cocupations acrdingly. But no one has ever demon-

This talk about the unfitness of the

Villiam Cottrill, of Mobile?

This talk about the unfitness of the puth for stock raising and dairy indusy is sheer nonsense and rigmarole. We are a climate similar to that in which he finest results are obtained in Africa and Asia. We have every natural advantage in our favor. We need only the faith, the courage, and the information. This latter need the cattle and dairy exibit next winter will supply. The Experition management have offered such peral inducements that we may expect thoroughly comprehensive display, rises at the North are organizing an ociation for the purpose of securing end, not only as to cattle and dairy lets but as to all the apparatus and yed mechanisms in use by the suctand progressive producers of the y. Dur Southern farmers will do be these exhibits a studious and Our Southern farmers will do e these exhibits a studious and stigation. We are spending thousands of dollars every ne protection of worthless aying incalculable amounts it milk and the unclean rub-s butter, when we could not realize but institute profit. rselves but institute profit-on with the North for outbn with the North for out-Let us see that the Expo-is taken to heart by our us endeavor to cast aside heresy 'that our sunny and uthland is fit for nothing but nthland is it for nothing but tus diversify our industries by our products, so that independence and comfort us as it does to the North-tern farmers, and our for-onger dependent upon a the emergencies of a sin-e Exposition will teach and instructive lessons not fall upon deaf ears not fall upon deaf ears h and inert intelli-

ness is lobelia, als. Lobelia, I that it has ably produce The reason

It seems as if the American people are compelled to have some mania, and within the last six or eight years it has taken the Jersey mania. and carried prices for these cattle to a most fabulous real or intrinsic value they possess.
There is no doubt of their great value as milk and butter producers, but when prices go beyond from a hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars for a milch cow it is all the producers. it is all fancy. As the qualities of the Jersey breed of cattle are exclusively persey breed of cattle are excusively milk producing, being almost worthless for beef or anything else, it is an extravagant mania to pay from \$5,000 to \$20,000 for any Jersey cow or bull that was ever dropped. True, the breed has been improped. proved on within the last decade, but as rule they are small in size, have large cheeks, thin hollow necks, hollow backs, thin hams, flat sides, long between the hips and ribs, crooked legs, high shoul-ders, drooping rumps and tapering Within the last few years many jour-

neys have been made from this country to the Islands to select them, and they usually sold at public auction upon their arrival. For awhile the jobbers and importers have done well, but with the best and finest qualities of creamery butter selling at less than twenty cents a pound. selling at less than twenty cents a pound at the leading Western dairy markets, it at the leading western darry markets, it is ridiculous to talk of paying such exorbitant prices for Jersey cattle, who have nothing on earth to recommend them but their milk producing qualities. The prices—if true and not fictitious, as some believe that city adod Jerseys as some believe—that gilt-edged Jerseys, as they are called, have been bringing is sure to lead to disastrous results to the sure to lead to disastrous results to the parties who have bought them. Persons who have been induced to pay up in the thousands for Jersey bulls and cows, because they belong to some fancy bred family, should take heed in time, or they Within the last few years will repent it. they have had a most extraordinary rise in popular favor, and as they have grown in number they have attracted greater attention and commanded in many instances fabulous prices. But from the rapid strides prices have made in the left through the commander of the commender of the comm last three or four years there is bound to be a reaction, and the public will finally be a reaction, and the public will maily sober down to an appreciation of the true value of an animal it only for milk and butter. The last few public sales show a decline from the high prices formerly obtained, and those sales to come we believe will still further indicome we believe will still further indi-cate that the great Jersey mania of high prices has about run its course. We fully appreciate the value of the little Jerseys as butter producers, but when prices go beyond any real merit they possess, it is our duty to warn our read-ers against being caught by the mania so industriously worked up by jobbers and speculators. and speculators.

#### Holstein Cattle.

—As this breed of cattle becomes more known, says the Mirror and Farmer, it advances along the line of popularity. To-day it is the most formidable competitor which the Jersey has, and as a matter of record of butter-making, a representative of this race, the late "Mercedes," stands on the top₂most round of the dairy ladder, having in 30 days produced 99 lbs. 6 1-2 oz. of butter. "Mink" in her four-year-old form gave 16,628 1-2 lbs. of milk in twelve months, and during that period 29 lbs. 6 oz. of experiment or question, and have arranged their lives and occupations accordingly. But no one has ever demonstrated the proposition. We know that in other continents and hemispheres the finest horses and cattle are found near the equator; the richest and most luxuriant vegetation belongs to the South; yet we allow others to tell us, and we believe it with religious faith, that in America all the conditions are reversed, and that cattle, grasses and dairy products are to be found in their perfection as we travel toward the snow and ice.

How stupid and untrue all this is can be ascertained by the simplest form of inquiry. Prof. Phares' book on "Southern Grasses" shows to the most casual observer that it is in these latitudes he must look for the richest and most abundant grasses. The Bermuda, the alfalfa, the Johnson grass, red clover, all the standard forage, grows here in its greatest profusion and under the most favorable conditions. Our native grasses exect in quantity and nutritive properties those of the North; while, as to horses and cattle, it is notorious that they can be raised here at less expense than in Kentucky, and in equally good form. In the past, who of the great breeders in Kentucky, and in equally good form. In the past, who of the great breeders in its past, who of the great breeders in the putch of the North; while, as to horses and cattle, it is notorious that they can be raised here at less expense than in Kentucky, and in equally good form. In the past, who of the great breeders in the putch of the North; while, as to horses and cattle, it is notorious that they can be raised here at less expense than in Kentucky, and in equally good form. In the past, who of the great breeders in its past, who of the great breeders in the putch of the North; while, as to horses and cattle, it is notorious that they can be raised here at less expense than like the potential of the North; while, as to horses and cattle, it is notorious that they can be raised here at less expense than like the potential t milk which the Holsteins give is not. as naturally would be supposed, of an interior order; on the contrary, it is so
fich in butter-making qualities that a
holstein holds the best 30 day's butter
record in this or any country, a parsey,
the "Mary Anne of St. Lamberts," the first
butter maker of that race, having to take
the second place. Moreover, the vast
amount of skim-milk incident to Holnaties accuses them to be specially valuable in directions in which the Jerseys
that is more than the state of the trace of the inmilk is row y superior and will produce a
terior order; on the contrary, it is so
fich in butter maker of that race, having to take
the milk incident to Holnaties accused the milk of these and fact will be and the second place. Moreover, the
value of a butter own. Which the Jerseys
that a mount of skim-milk incident to Holnaties accused the milk so the countries
from which they are imported. Anymilk increase the gland becomes
to waite of a butter own. As a family cow
the Holstein is peculiarly well adapted,
the milk being of a superior qualityto the Holstein is peculiarly well adapted,
the milk being of a superior qualityto the Holstein is peculiarly well adapted,
the milk being of a superior qualityto the Holstein is peculiarly well adapted,
the milk being of a superior qualityto the Holstein is peculiarly well adapted,
the milk being of a superior qualityto the Holstein is peculiarly well adapted,
the milk being of a superior qualityto the Holstein is peculiarly well adapted,
the milk being of a superior qualityto the Holstein own after the properties of the control of the countries
and do the well. This is an item well
with the case a limit of the countries
to the properties of the countries
to mount to the well and the properties of the countries
to the prope

Though the treatment of butter after leaving the churn, says Prof. L. B. Arnold in the N. Y. Tribune, consists only of simple mechanical operations, unless each manipulation is performed at the right time and in the right manner the result will be an inferior product. right time and in the right manner the result will be an inferior product. Success in these operations depends much upon skill acquired by actual experience. Young butter-makers who ask for information in regard to washing, working and packing butter, should not be discouraged if, in following directions, everything does not a tirst go as well as

andled conveniently at a time, and lace it in water, or brine, at about 60 ° nof free it from buttermilk by pressing t with the back of the ladle till it is flat-

handled conveniently at a time, and place it in water, or brine, at about 60' and free it from buttermilk by pressing it with the back of the ladle till it is flattened into a pretty thin sheet, and then fold it into a lump again, and repeat the pressing till the water in which it is worked remains clear, the water being changed as often as it becomes much colored with buttermilk.

When the wkole churning has been thus treated, add one ounce of salt to each pound of butter and work it in by pressing with the back of the ladle. All sliding punching, drawing or grinding motions should be avoided, as they wear out the grain of the butter, injuring its appearance, its flavor and its keeping. Working, when done in the best possible manner, does material injury but when done unskilfully the effect is much aggravated. The less violence the better the result. All butter has not the same consistency at the same temperature. When it has an average stiffness, it works best at 60°, but when harder or softer than usual the temperature should vary accordingly, so as to make the butter uist nicely pilable. In this condition and much of its usefulness is thereby lost. The consequence is that cheese is rated at only half its possible value by the public. Cheese, properly made and throughly cured to render all its substance available for food, has twice the value of meat for sustaining life, and is fully as easily digested and fully as wholesome.

Summer butter, as usual, is yielding but a small margin of profit. The wise dairyman has lessened his production during this period of low prices and has arranged to have his cows calve in the fall and winter so that he can make an even supply from October to May—the period of highest prices. The summer gut in the butter market will not be obvited until this practice is more gener-

or even twenty-rour nours, for the sait to dissolve, and then re-work before packing. If the butter is to be worked a second time it is better not to wait till the salt is all dissolved, for if all dissolved, re-working will exhaust the brine so thoroughly as to leave the butter too dry for finest flavor and appearance. The effect is best when kept at 60 2 only The effect is best when kept at 60° only about four hours after adding the salt, then working but little and packing at once. This will leave moisture enough to have minute drops of clear brine show on the trier, which is the best condition for flavor, appearance, and keeplition for flavor, appearance and keep-

These directions are given only for andling butter when gathered in a solid mass in the churn, not because that is upposed to be the best way to gather it, the course it is the course of the church way to gather it. but because it is the common way, and is likely to be continued by many for some time to come. It is desirable to make those who are in a rut, and do not see ow to get out, as comfortable as possi-le in their old and narrow channel. The etter way is not to collect the butter nto a mass at all, but to stop the churn ust before it is ready to gather, when it will rise quickly to the top and separate readily from the buttermilk.

readily from the buttermilk.

As much of the buttermilk is then frawn off as well can be, and good water or weak brine, a few degrees below the temperature of churning is turned plentifully into the churn, and the churn is the best of the churn is the owly worked till the buttermilk and vater are well mixed. This water is

nest outter-makers an pursue this course, and no butter is considered "fancy" which is not separated from the butter-uilk in this way.

After being thoroughly cleansed, the outter may be laid on a butter worker, or an inclined table, and when sufficiently drained, salt for seasoning stirred in and the granules then pressed into a solid form, when the butter will be at once ready for marketing or packing in any form desired. When salting butter in granular form some allowance must be produced for the self, that will be carried. graduar form some anowance must be made for the salt that will be carried away in the waste of brine. Seventy-five ounces of salt should, to suit the average taste, be retained in 100 pounds of butter.

—The practice of feeding young calves only twice a day is injurious. When running with the dams they take their food at short intervals, and, being in a growing condition, should be fed not less than three times a day, and oftener whenever possible. Young colts especially should not be kept from their daws longer than four hours at a time. dams longer than four hours at a time.

eamery butter. The and dairy butter. The probably fles here. It is better and one prime reason for its being better and one prime reason for its being better and one prime reason for its being better. It is, because the man who makes the butter does not own the milk, and therefore has to stand the criticism of those who do furnish it. When a man has 50 or 100 persons wondering why he does not get the highest market price for his butter, increase which the quality of his make of butter.

The American Cultivator tells how a kicking cow can be well utilized: A starkey & Palen, 109 Girard St., Philadelphia, starking your case clearly, and ask their opinion as to your condition, and whether they make her profitable to suckle they make her profitable to suckle the nor his men could milk, found that he make her profitable to suckle they make her profitable to suckle they make no charge for consultations. They will, at the same time that they reply to your enquiries, turnish you with such documents and reports of cases as will enable you to determine whether L. Your one case a cure is possible.

The reason newly-settled discouraged if, in following directions, everything does not at first go as well as they could wish. Perseverance, with checomes oldely cultivated to will flud the is no lobelia kness.—Benjaks.—

churn so much of the butter as can be handled conveniently at a time, and place it in water, or brine, at about 60° worth of meal and turned her off for

softer than usual the temperature should vary accordingly, so as to make the butter just nicely pliable. In this condition working does the least injury.

After working in the salt some pack immediately, others let stand ten, twelve or even twenty-four hours, for the salt of dissolve, and then re-work before packing. If the butter is to be worked a second time it is better not to wait till the salt is all dissolved, for jif all dissolved, and the manure product winter is comparatively noor in in winter is comparatively poor in quality and small in quantity. We be-lieve figures will show that the seeming-ly smaller cost of summer production does not compensate for the gains in winter dairying.

—In reply to the query "What quantity of milk should a cow give to be considered profitable?" a well-known dairyman answers: 4.500 pounds; 2,800 pounds for the first 100 days, 1,000 pounds in the 100 days following, and 700 pounds between the convolution. 700 pounds between the completion at that time and drying off. Prof. Brown, of Canada, in reply to a similar question, of Canada, in reply to a similar question, puts the figures at 4,000 pounds for 200 days, and as much as possible in the subsequent 165 days, and that every 100 pounds of milk should make three and one-half pounds of butter. Leaving out of consideration the performances of phenomenal cows, accurate records are at hand of native cows with records of trom 6,500 to 8,000 pounds in the season, which shows that a steady advance is being made in the yields of our cows. The improvement is very slow and will The improvement is very slow, and will continue to be until farmers raise their best helfer calves from their best cows, and have the sire with a mother of milk-ing strains to more perfectly establish the milking habit.

The New England Farmer summarise

water are well mixed. This water is then drawn off and more put in, and the operation repeated till the water will come off clear. While being thus washed, if the temperature is right, the butter will form into granules from the size of hay seed to that of peas, according to the temperature of the water used for washing; the colder it is the finer the granules. They should not be too fine; about the size of apple seeds is best.

When thus formed the granules will consist of pure butter with not a particle of buttermilk inside of them. They can prepare or or cream than with the churn. consist of pure butter with not a particle of buttermilk inside of them. They can ber readily handled without adhering, making it an easy matter to separate the buttermilk by washing only, thus avoiding wholly the inevitable injury done by working the buttermilk out. This leaves the grain of the butter perfect and gives to it the highest possible flavor, the finest appearance and the longest keeping. The best butter-makers all pursue this course in a solid butter is considered "faney" body without friction. The trouble is more with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little friction the butter will never come. By long churning the temperature may change so much as to prevent success. If a barrel or box churn is filled very full the cream may swell until the revolutions go on without agitating the cream and if the churn has a crank it may thus revolve the cream in a solid body without friction. These are not all it may thus revolve the cream in a solid body without friction. These are not all the troubles that may get into the churn, but they are quite enough for one lesson. The cardinal points are, fill your churn but half full and see that the tempera-ture is right. ture is right.

GARGET IN COWS .- H. B. Tomah Wis.: Will you please give a remedy for "garget" in cows?

Reply.—The treatment prescribed for

the cure of garget must be regulated ac-cording to circumstances. In the early oracute stage, a saline cathartic of Epsom salts, 1 pound; Jamaica ginger, 2 drachms; water, 1 pint, may be administered. If the medicine has not the desired effect in twenty-four hours, half-pound doses may be administered every six hours, until the howest ere freely. six hours until the bowels are freely evacuated. In the meantime warm fo-mentations should be diligently applied to the inflamed udder at least twice a day and for one hour each time. After each bathing some of the following lini-ment may be rubbed on the udder: Camphorated oil, eight ounces; fluid extract belladonna.four ounces; mix. patient should be carefully milked four or five times a day. In cases when the

—There are many reasons given why creamery butter, as a rule, sells higher than dairy butter. The secret of it probably lies here. It is better butter,

THE OLD RELIABLE,

## SOUTHWESTERN CREAMERY ASSOCIATION, HOLT & HALL, Proprietors, OSCEOLA, IOWA.

Now identified with seventy Creameries, and constantly engaged in the erection of others. We advance all money and require nothing until buildings are completed and contracts fulfilled.

## Pamphlets and Full Information Furnished

ALL WHO CONTEMPLATE THE ERECTION OF A CREAMERY,

or the formation of an Association looking to that end. Address as above, and in doing so quote this advertisement

#### DAIRY SUPPLIES.

43 Parties writing to advertisers will lease mention that they saw their ad-ertisement in Colman's Rural World.

## DAIRY SALT.

BEST in the WORLD for DAIRY and CREAM ERY purposes. Sold in bulk, barrels or sacks J. F. EWING, Agt. Michigan Dairy Salt Co. 105 N. Third St. SI. LOUIS, Mc

SALT Onondaga F. F. Table and Dairy Salt.
The Furest, strongest, Best and Cheap est Salt made. Warranted as pure as any Triumphant everywhere. At Buffalo in the State test of '5'; at the New York But ter and Cheese Exchange test, '75; at the Mil waukee Grand Union Dairy Exchange Fair '83, taking all the leading premiums and Sweepstakes but one, tying its rival or that, over four foreign competitors. Solt manufacturers, the American Dairy Salt Co. L. Add'ss. J. W. Rauyer Sectic Surceyer N. V.



Gathering Cream. Davis & Rankin, Davis & Fairlamb **Creamery Supplies** 

24 to 28 Milwaukee Av Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO Creamer

Perry's

Butter butter makers and endorsed by buyers. Send of the best butter makers and endorsed by buyers. Send of the best butter makers and endorsed by buyers. Send of the best butter makers and endorse butter b Color. STRICKLER BROS & Co.

## NICHOLS' CENTENNIAL WIND MILL



so as to go

comes its own vane if no vane is used, hence vanes, save only to balance the wheel, are useless for good, and are only useful to blow the mill down. This mill will stand a heavier wind, run steadler, last longer, and crow louder than any other mill built. Our confidence in the mill warrants us in offering the first mill in each county where so days' tried, at agents' prices, and on 3d days' tried, and agents' prices, and on cent more power that any mill with a ware. We have also a superior feed mill adapted to wind or other power. It is cheap, durable, efficient. For circulars, mills and agencies, address NICHOLS & MURPHY, Eigin, Ill. (Successors to The Batavia Man'f'g Co., Batavia, Ill.)

## For Sale at a Bargain.

We offer for sale, in the county of Lafayette Creamery Building, Lands and Appurtenances.
The above Creamery is known as the

Higginsville Creamery Association, Higginsville Creamery Association, and is located in the town of Higginsville. Said Creamery is in fine running condition; has a butter-making capacity of twenty-five hundred pounds daily. This Creamery is in the heart of Lafayette County, which is the heart of Missouri.

For information address,

Higginsville Creamery Association.

Higginsville, Mo

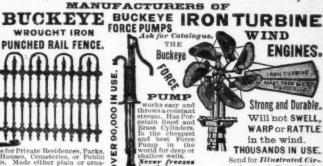


ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers (Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphie and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.



WM. N. TIVY,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Wool and Gen
eral Commission Merchant,
42 NORTH SECOND STREET, Sr. LOUIS, MO.

# MAST, FOOS & CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.



# Fairlamb System For Almost Nothing.

A Seventy-Page Book, containing a full report of the

DISCUSSIONS AND ESSAYS.

Read at the Meetings of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, held at St. Louis, on January 30 and 31.

#### Send Five 2-Cent Stamps, To the Secretary, J. W. Sheppard, 600 Olive street, St. Louis,

Mo., and he will send you the book post-paid. It should be read by every Dairy and Creamery Man.





FLEMING MANUFACT'G CO.'S

# BOSS

HAS AN EASY DRAFT. Will Do the Work of 8 or 10 Teams

Good Agnts Wanted. Send f or Catalogues FLEMING MANUF'G CO., FORT WAYNE, IND.

OUR No. I Plantation Saw Mill, \$200

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS. SMITH, MYERS & SCHNIER, 323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St. CINCINNATI, O.

FAY'S CELEBRATED MANILLA ROOFING Resembles fine leather; for Roofs, Outsi Walls, and Inside in place of plaster. Ve strong and durable. Catalogue with testin nials and samples FREE. Established 18 W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N.



Pall particulars how to repair old roofs, save re-shingling, prevent decay. FIRE-PROOF ROOFS 31/2 c. loot. Augbedy can apply on flat or steep surface. Save time and money: write for estimate and Book circular. Agents wanted.
Correspondence invited.
IND. PAINT & ROOFING CO.,
B. Y., Indianapolia, and 127 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Indiana Cultivators.

The best ever sold at any price, furnished on board cars in St. Louis, at \$16.00. By A. J. CHILD, 209 Market St., St. Louis.

GRAPE BASKETS. FREE CIRCULAR, N. D. BATTERSON, Mt. Jewett, Pa,



"DIAMOND E. BIND WHITMAN'S NEW PATENT





Sedgwick Steel Wire Fence



TURKISH BATH ESTABLISHMENT,

311 N. Seventh St , Belween Olive and Locust. GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., SUPT.

FOR LADIES: -Monday, Thursday and Saturday mornings from 9 a. m. to 12 m.
FOR GENTLEMEN: --From 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
excepting the above hours for ladies,
SUNDAYS: --Gents from 7 a. m. to 12 m.

**FRAZER** AXLE GREASE.

CANCER and TUMORS permanently cured with-out the knife. Book explaining our method free. Address Dra MCLEISH & WHEEL,

# Che Stock Pards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market The receipts and shipments for the week nding Tuesday, Aug. 9th, were as follows:

Vednesday 4379 Thursday 1226 Triday 1515 Saturday 160 Sonday 2382 Tuesday 1373	Hogs. 4614 5093 3563 908 3480 3057	8heep. 1820 3025 412 256 1370 2064	and mules. 75 106 22 57 247 29	
Total 11,035 Last week 10,015	20,715 21,050	8,947 5,566	636 407	1
8HIP	MENTS.		Horses	1
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	mules.	1
Wednesday 2511	1465	650	149	6
Thursday 946	1900	436	72	6
Friday 2448	2243	1323	134	1
Saturday 1309	2438	728	24	8

The Dallas, Texas, Herald says, Wichita county is emphatically live stock all over. The good people there have four tickets in the field for county officers, designated the owmen's, horsemen's, she pmen's and hog-nen's, and each is confident of success.

The Wabash Road claims to have carried more live stock into Chicago during the month of July than any other road centering

The Humane Live Stock Car Co., of Chicago, with a capital of \$500,000 have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The Governor of Kansas has issued a pro clamation quarantining all cattle from the Infected districts against being shipped into

the State. This will require a health certifi-cate from all points, except the Indian Ter-ritory and the Pan Handle districts.

The blooded stock imported into Texas this year is valued at \$1,000,000. One hundred thousand head of stock was shipped West from Iowa this year.

The Swan Land and Cattle Co., of Cheyenne W. T., has recently bought 450,000 acres of land from the Union Pacific Railroad Com-

en for business. The officers are W. A. fluctuations of other markets and influen

From Mohaska, Iowa, there was sold during on of 1883 \$225,000 worth of horse tock.

Chevenne advices announce the largest

tock transaction which has been feported his season in Wyoming. It is the sale by P. Iumphrey, Kuykendale, and P. Humphrey, f Texas, to Robert B. Harris, of 4,225 head of tie at \$83,933; their ages ranging from 1 to

The New York Mail and Express says: "In tor Meyer, who was sent by the Board of the to Ohicago to investigate the process reparing dressed beef, and the possibility teh beef being affected by Texas fever, rethat the meat in question is perfectly ful, and that none of the processes

dvy Council may exempt portions of y from the prohibitory orders. This d. was intended especially to apply to n the Western States and Territo-ne United States. No action has, taken by the Privy Council as

rds with orders to buy largely.

The trst arrival of stock at the new yards consisted of twenty-five cars of

tiations between the Live Stock Exange and the packers have at last reached outst where an early adjustment of differon an equitable basis seems probapackers have receded from their 415; extra do \$4 15@4 45; patent \$5 00@5 60.

was especially remarked of good to choice natives and range cattle during the early oppuring; it did not hold out, however, as the market very shortly showed indications of weakness, and the liberal receipts broke values. weakness, and the liberal receipts proke values and forced salesment to accept declines of quote: Creamery—seconds (nominal) at 18% 20c, choice at 22@28c; dairy—choice at 16@17c, prime at 14@15c, medium at 11@12c, low at 9% 16c; near-by make and lots in palis selling only in a peddling way, at from 6c to 12½c; Cattle of any kind, and especially natives, were in very light supply, and these also weakened to the extent of 200 during the week, and on this basis trading was actively conducted,

to the extent of 20c during the week, and on	dull at this figure. Private sales are under-	in
this basis trading was actively conducted,	stood to have been made at 21c. Sales re-	in
the amount of trading only being limited by	ported aggregated 165,677 pounds, and of	T
the offerings. Sales of native cattle were made		eu
at a rauge of \$5@6 50 in the extreme, grassers	cream 9%c.	
only bringing \$4 70@4 80, Texans ranged	EGGS—Receipts (48 hours) 737 pkgs. Only a light peddling trade in fresh at 9c to 10c s.	
from \$3 \$5@4 50, and Indians from \$3 75@4 30,	c. Stale and doubtful dull and nominal.	re
	CHEESE—Steady; fair demand for better	W
the general quality being below the average,	grades. Full cream-Choice flats and ched-	ag
yet large strings were disposed of to dressed	dar at 10@10%c, fair at 8@9c; skims-choice	m
beef and Eastern shippers, who were re-	(slightly skim) at 7c, prime at 5@6c, hard	
stricted on natives.	dull at 2c to 5c, fish bait 1c.  LIVE POULTRY—Chickens dull and nomi-	m
The closing day was marked by a small	naily unchanged; offerings chiefly of stock	st
supply, light demand, principally from local	carried over from last week, which were not	in
travellers and a decline of 10 to 75c in the	wanted even at the low prices now ruling; a	
commoner descriptions, good cattle being held	light inquiry for large (fresh) young, the only demand apparent. We quote: Old-cocks	W
metty firm, owing to their scarcity. We	\$2 50, mixed \$2 75, hens \$3. Young—small \$1@	W
	1 25, medium \$1 35@1 50, good to choice \$1 60@	CE
Aquote:	185. Full grown \$2. Young ducks quotable	
Good to heavy steers 6 00 @ 6 25	at \$2 25@2 75 and young turkeys at \$2 50@3.	th
Light to fair steers 5 00 @ 5 80	GAME—Receipts of prairie chickens liberal including much the were out of condition—this	st
Dommon to medium nat. steers. 4 25 @ 5 25	especially the case with game	th
Fair to good Colorado steers 5 00 @ 2 75	not packed in ice; demand,	-
South west steers	very light and barely enough selling	py sh
Fair to good feeders 4 25 @ 4 40	to make a market ducks more plentiful, dull and weak; other game in small offering. We	81.
Mad ve cows and heifers 2 65 @ 4 00	quote: Prairie chickens \$3@3 50 for young	
Grass Texas steers 2 75 @ 4 50	and \$2@2 50 for old selected; wood duck at	n
Endlan steers 3 00 @ 4 65	\$1 50; mallard duck \$3; woodcock \$4; snipe at	he
Scale wags of any kind 2 50 @ 3 15	\$2; tame live pigeons \$1 50. VEALS—Steady, Choice milk-fed at 8@8%c	W
Test calves 6 00 @13 00	fair to good do 7@71-2c heretics and poor thin	to
MOGS-This market has been an excited	5@6c.	0]
one throughout the week, and values have	LAMBS-Range in price from \$150 to \$2.75 \$	-
mare A Sargaly unward until nrices Were	head, according to size.	-

rs being made at \$5 90@6 05, with a

few at \$6 10. Choice light butchers brought \$6 1566 25. Which was stronger than the day previous. Friday the supply was small, and prices continued to exhibit great strength, Yorkers selling higher at \$6 6566 25 to butchers. Heavies sold largely to packers at \$6 1566 42%, rough do bringing \$6 90. Saturday the offerings were very small and the competition so great that salesmen very readily obtained \$2 2566 5 for choice heavies, and \$566 25 for yorkers. Monday the market was poorly supplied and prices were again excited and higher; sales of heavies being made from \$3 306 60, bulk at \$6 5066 60, while the few lights sold brought \$5 3566 50. Shippers were ut, the trading being confined wholly to local traders.

Strong on the closing day and Yorkers sold higher at \$6 2566 35. Heavy hogs very strong

Strong on the closing day and Yorkers sold sigher at \$6 25@6 35. Heavy hogs very strong but the quality poor, consequently no sales were made above \$6 55, though really good doubtless would have brought \$660 and 665. Supply very light and soon disposed of at a range from \$1 20@6 55, pigs \$600.
SHEEP—The receipts were about the same

in character and numbers as last week. Good sheep were slightly improved, and the inquiry for stock sheep was also better.
Otherwise there was no new feature worthy
of special mention. We quote fair to good nuttons \$2 90@3 50; choice to extra \$3 75@4 00; ommon to fair stock sheep \$2@250; fair to rood lambs \$8@4 15.

#### Horses and Mules.

The demand for good workers and street car horses was fair, and the moderate supply was inadequate to go around. Common stock dull, and prices weak. Texas horses in fair supply and slow. Mules in fair offerings and

	SlOW.	b
	HORSES.	1
	Heavy draught, extra\$150@200 Heavy draught, good	d
	Streeters, extra 125@140	5
,	Streeters, good	ß
	Southern horses, good 90@110	D
	Saddle horses, extra 150@200	9
	Saddle horses, good	i
ı	MULES.	8
1	14½ hands, 4 to 8 years old	8
ı	15% hands, 4 to 8 years old, good 130@150	t
	15% hands, 4 to 8 years old, extra 150@165	t
1	16 to 16% hands, 4 to 8 years old, extra. 160@200 16% hands, extra, 4 to 8 years old 200@220	
		\$

#### GENERAL MARKET.

CORN-Received into elevators during week 148,175 bu. Withdrawn 149,210 bu. The market was unsettled also, following the axton, President; A. H. Swan, Vice President, and M. A. Murphy, Secretary.

From Mohaska, Iowa, there was sold during tober, 41%@42 for November, 37%@37% for year, and 39%@40% for May; August had 48% bid; continued scarcity of No. 2 mixed and rejected advanced them %c as the demand was urgent. While mixed grades were dull and lower to sell, No. 2 mixed brought 48%@ 50; No. 2 white do \$53@53%. rejected do 49 bid.

and no grade 45 bid.

OATS—Received into elevators during week 149,693 bu. Withdrawn 43,792 bu. The future market the closing day was firm but slow; more would have been done only for lack of sellers. September and year brough 24%, August offered at 25, bid 24%; Octob-bid 25%; November 26 bid, and May 28% bid Cash No. 2 was 1/4 to 1/4c lower as the supp exceeded the demand, the few sales made at 25%@25%, rejected was firm at 24@24 and no grade had 21% bid.

WHEAT-Received into elevators during week 746,850 bushels. Withdrawn 439,162 bushels. This market during most of the week was generally unsettled, and the declines other markets nad its effect here, still the de-mand was good and the aggregate movement large, both shorts and longs buying. Options closed firmer at a slight advance. August selling at 815.80082, Sept. at 815.80082, Oct. 83@83%, Nov. 84%@85%, year at 81%@81,% merchants at the Chicago Stock | 86% bid for Dec., and 95 bid for May. Grades nenced selling hogs strictly on and samples were a fraction better, the form rits Saturday, all negotiations with ereshaving failed. One of the rehis movement was the placing of a No. 3 do 73@74%, No. 4 65%@67, rejected 61, No. 3 do 73@74%, No. 4 65%@67, rejected 61, No. 2 Mediterranean 80% bid. No. 3 do 83.

FLOUR. There has been a limited demand from local dealers all through the week and the general market has been dull and easy and in some instances it was found necesssary to shade prices in order to make sales. No shipping inquiry was reported. Rates were weak at the following: Fine superfine and x \$202.25; xx \$2.302.25; xx \$2.6002.70. family \$2.90@3.10; choice \$3.50@3.60; fancy \$4000.

stion so far as to consent to a public in-ection. As this is substantially the only int for which the exchange has been con-ading, there would seem to be nothing in way of a speedy settlement of the hog new mixed at \$8 28 50. I do at \$9,1 prime ockage controversy. - Chicago Tribune.

ATTLE—Business during the week was more lan ordinarily active, and in some descripons no fittle strength was developed. This

without further reductions. Fat grease, 4c. Sale 37 tubs creamery at 21c.

VEALS—Steady, Choice milk-fed at 868% one throughout the week, and values have mayed targely upward until prices were higher than the most sanguine anticipated. The demand was urgent for both lights and heavies, the competition being so great as to permit salesmen to close out at an unusually early tour. At times lights showed some weakness, which was only temporary, however, and values were generally strong, hos gr not as excited as heavies. The opening day of the week witnessed a greatly excited and largely higher market. Armour & Co.'s buyer made his first appearance, and trade culed very lively until all were sold.

Torkers were slow and somewhat irregular at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$6 1000 at \$600.

Torkers were alow and somewhat irregular at \$6 1006 90, while heavies brought \$8506 45 a contract of the strong at \$600 at \$6

HEMPSEED—Steady but quiet, at \$1 85@2.

CANTALOUPES—Home-grown selling at \$3 50 per 6-gal case.
CRAB APPLES—Steady with sales at extreme range of 20e to 40e ½ ½-bu box.
CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Quiet. We quote:
Bartlett pears at \$4 5055 2 ½ 40-b box; plums \$2 50, prunes \$2 550, prunes \$2 550, prunes \$2 550, prunes \$2 550, prunes \$2 560, prunes \$2 560 prune

mainly at 400-22C. CARCES. It choice bottom growth at 10wa at 40c, 21 choice bottom growth at 421-2c.

ONIONS—In larger offering, with supply in excess of demand; 10wer, easy and dragging. Sales, all 10wa red: 23 bbls at 50c, 62 at 55c, 322 bbls at 50c, 100 sks (early) at 40c # bu—later sacked were offered at 35c # bu unsold.

CELERY—Quiet at 30c # bu unsold.

WATERMELONS—In larger receipts and saturday's prices impossible to maintain. Destanting the care arriving shipping inquiry. Some of the care arriving shipping inquiry. Some of the care arriving shipping inquiry. Considering the care arriving shipping inquiry. Some of the care arriving shipping inquiry. Some of the care arriving shipping at 55. 2 choice at \$60—latter an extreme figure Monday. 1 fancy (late Saturday p. m.) at \$70; some sales in lots at \$8 to \$10 per 100.

CABBAGE—Firm at \$1 500±1 75 # crate in shipping order.

Some of the care arriving shipping order.

CABBAGE—Firm at \$1 500±1 75 # crate in shipping order.

SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown Burmu-SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown Burmu-la sell at \$3 \tilde{\psi} bbl in shipping order.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney
FECANS—Quiet. Western 4 to 5c, Texas
and liver complaint and rheumatism.

PECANS—Quiet. Western 4 to 50, Texas 5½ to 6½. WHITE BEANS—In fair request; Eastern firm, jobbling from store at \$2.45 to 2.50 for medium to \$3.60 to 2.65 for navy; country quiet at from \$1 for low to \$1.75 to 2 for prime. BROOM CORN—Offerings light and only on inferior grades, with demand confined to supplying the immediate wants of manufacturers. We quote: Choice long green (scarce) at 667c; self-working (do) at 3c for prime to 4c for choice; all poorer grades at from 1c to 2c.

SORGHUM—Fair at 24@26c, fine to choice at 28@30.

WOOL—Active and strong. Offerings light—inadequate to demand. We quote: Tub—Choice 30@31c, fair 28@29c, low 25@26c; un—Choice 30@31c, fair 28@29c, fai

Prices of Prepared Seeds supplied by Chas. E. Prunty, 7 South Main Street

ght	RED WHEATS.					no.
er	Bearded or velvet chaff60	lbs	\$	1	00	Cn
id.	AMBER WHEATS.					UU.
lv	Fultz or German60	44	******	-1	00	
re	WHITE WHEATS.					Are
UK.	Tappahannock or Diehl60	4.5	*****	1	00	ket.
	Rye56	40			70	PER
ng	Barley48	.64	*****		85	
u-	Oats, Rust-proof32	6.6	*****		65	
ek	Red Clover60	64	*****	6	25	Ar
	Alfalfa60	64	*****	7	25	tom
at	Timothy45	66	*****	1	50	

Sundries Sewing is now taught in the public school

of Springfield, Mass. In Open Lake, near Yazoo City, Miss., there s a "white" alligator which is described as having the color of a blue catfish.

Quantity and quality.-In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of direction for 2c. stamp.

have declared in favor of independence. Annexation finds but few advocates

A stream of water near Harrisonburg, La. has petrifying properties. About two years ago a dead hog was thrown into the stream and was recently discovered to be solid rock. It will be sent to the New Orleans Exposi-

Found at last! After years of patient re egetable world, there has been discovered and perfected a valuable compound tonic, agreeable in taste, pleasant in action and highly beneficial in results. It forms one of the most valuable tonics and correctives even yet offered to the public. It is especially adapted to any lesion of the hepatic, gastric. or renal functions arising from sedentary occupation, ex sure to night air, or any other exciting cause. Its freedom from any minerel constituent, makes it more desirable as a household remedy. This valuable prepara-tion is the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters

The largest tree in the world is a blue gum in Australia. It measures more than 96 feet in circumference six feet from the ground. The largest tree in California is 68 feet in circumference.

LOVELL recently made the fastest time on record, is worth \$100,000. He was owned a few years ago by John Steiner, an Indianopolis railroad manager, who sold him for \$500.

Home for Invalida.—No effort is spared to make Drs. Dickerson & Stark's Surgical In stitute at Kansas City an attractive home for invalids, and one with which health will always be associated. There are thousands of women suffering, who could be successfully cured at this Institute.

The Washington Monument has reached the height of 488 feet, and is now the tailest structure in the world, with the exception of the Cologne Cathedral. The work on the pyramidal cap, which is to complete the shaft, will oegin about Sept. 1. The Ross Ensilage and Fodder Cutters.

A New York Judge decides that there is nothing binding about a mock marriage, but he doesn't mean that sort of mock marriage where they swear to protect and cherish, and to love, honor, and obey, and then do just the opposite.—Philadelphia Chronicle.



Frices include Sacks and delivery at St. Louis Depots.

PURE GERMATY AMBER—Per Pk. 75c

Bu. \$1.25, 1 5u. \$2.50, 2 Bu. \$4.50,
5 Bu. \$1.00, 10 Bu. \$2.00,
Bu. \$4.50,
MARTIN AMBER,—MEDITERRA—
NEAN HYBRID—GOLDEN PROLIFIO
Per Pk. \$1.25, %Bu. \$2.00, 1 Bu. \$3.50,
Bu. \$6.50, 5 Bu. 15.00, 10 Bu. \$0.00.
Descriptive Price List of Seed Grain Free.
Prices of all kinds of Seeds on application.

Address: PLANT SEED COMPANY,

#### RED RASH, SCALP DISEASE, SKIN HUMORS.

MR. CHITTERTON-SY: SEY PARS A PORT 10, 1883.

MR. CHITTERTON-SY: SEY PARS A ROF I Bad errsipelas in my head and face; my hair began to fall out, and my physician told me I must have it all cut off. Shortly after I found a tender place, with 'red rash,' which spread over my head, and was coming down on my formation in "Tar Soap." "Medicine," etc.—all of no use. One day I thought, "I have not tried 'Glenn's Sulphur Soap, "I got some and used it every night like a thick plaster, leaving it on till morning. In two weeks and the rash has never shown itself since. Respectfully.

Glenn's Sulphur Server, BELLA COOK.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap in for sale by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of 30c, in stamps; three cakes, 75c, C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., 115 Fulton Street, N. Y. German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

#### A Great Problem.

- Take all the Kidney and Liver -Take all the Blood purifiers, -Take all the Rheumatic remedies.

-Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestio

HARDENED LIVER.

to 2c.

CIDER—Quiet at from \$1 to \$5 per bil; later for choice.

SAUER KRAUT—Dull and easy. Bbis at \$75%21; half-bils \$2.

SORGHUM—Fair at 24@26c, fine to choice at \$W00L—Active and strong. Offering the strong of the strong of

## None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

## THE ACME MOWERS

-AND-

# ombined Mowers & Droppers Bi-Sulphite of Lime.

Guaranteed the Best Goods in the Mar-RFECT WORK ON ANY GROUND WHERE

A TEAM CAN TRAVEL. e sent to any part of the country at Bot-Prices. Send for circulars and prices.

A. J. CHILD, 209 Market St., St. Louis In the Market for Twenty-Five Years

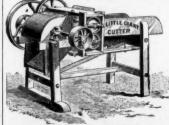


Write for circular and prices to
THE FROST MAN'FG CO.,
Galesburg, Ill. Mention the RURAL WORLD.

ENTERPRISE 3 Wind-Mill. NEW CHAMPION ENTERPRISE FEED GRINDERS

Every Machine War'nt'd

Westmont, the wonderful pacing horse that



SKATE.

Latest & Best.

K. K. K. Keen Kane Kutter.

Is used on the plantations of Louisiana and Cuba. It has a crook on the back of the knife for stripping the cane before

Every sorgo grower who has seen the knife who has seen the knie says it is just what is wanted.

Those who cut the cane with these knives can save time, do the job bet-

er, and with less exertion than by other knife.

It is made of solid cast steel and is full polished, is light and strong, and measures twenty inches tion than by using any neasures twenty inches rom end of blade to end

of handle Is offered as a premium only on the RURAL WORLD.

And will be sent free (exclusive of express charges) to all who will send us two yearly subscribers to the RURAL WORLD.

Remember, the price for the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per year each subscription.

For rapidly clarifying the juice of orghum.

And making light colored sirup a cer-

The smallest Filter will clarify a barrel of juice perfectly in twenty minutes.

Every Filter guaranteed to do as claimed. Address, O. F. BOOMER.

47 Brooklyn Ave., Boston, Mass.

SORGHUM SUGAR MAKERS AND BREWERS. BONNABEL'S

Established in 1851.

Constantly used by all SUGAR MAKERS in Louisiana, and by BREWERS all over the country. Send for circulars. My article can always be obtained from Messrs. C. Ehlermann & Co., 22d Street and Scott Ave., St. Louis, and Coolidge & Marcus, 24 Water street, New York. Box 3197.



## For Sale--Cheap.

Sugar Mill—for manufacturing Sorgh up—with Engine and boiler, 1 Plantat C. D. OTIS, 32 Lake St., Chicago, Ilis.



Also for Circulars of the SCIENTIFIC FRUIT EVAPORATOR, Cook's Sorghum EVAPORATOR,

Hubbard Apple Parer. C. H. STEWART, Agent, 240 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Steam Evaporators EA TS THEM ALL. AUTOMATIC. FIN-ISHES, SKIMS AND ALL. Send for circular, to WM. A. HERRING, South Allen Hillsdale Co., Mich.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR! WHITENACK BORDINE & CO. TECUMSEH, MICH

D. E McSHERRY & CO., ATTON.— Manufacturer of —OHIO.

McSherry Break Pin or Spring Hoe
McSherry Ferdilizer Drills,
McSherry Forg or Shoe Pressure Dr'lls,
All the above Drills can be furnished 8, 9, or 10 hoe

WILLWIND ANYWATCH WEAR OUT SOLD by watchmakers. By mail25c, Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

# Made especially for cutting sugar and sorgo GREAT ST. LOUIS F

OCTOBER 6th to 11th, 1884.

## O PEN TO THE WORLD.

Entries, Spaces, Stalls and Pens Free to all Exhibitors. \$50.000 Cash Premiums

Half Fare Rates on all Roads during the Fair, Regular Live Stock Sales during the Fair.

For Illustrated Premium List or information address the Secretary.

FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary CHARLES GREEN,

Şor

Kansas; A.

Iowa; A. J liams, New Secretary Ills. Treas

I am th

which to you whet by steam

threshing

Besides th

Our col

tained nu

man & Co

Wilde &

Porter, F

Squier &

EDITOR you are culture a not are w

1 read

defecati

ed to take

send me to defeca

I am is tions as molasses at the lat

further i

NORMAN

al Car Louis,

DEAR

the depar

improver and macl

port to the so advise yo

your Stat

The pu

strainer

straw or

vices in to

it is alway

bagasse, The ap so arrang to be ke

is broug Where st

scribed,

out dang placed or and evap have to a from th tank. T

easily m

slightly

as sand,

tom, car purity w there ren work the and he v

amount

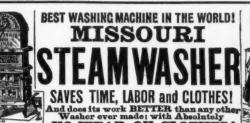
otherwis

sirup. I

Emme

To

President.



NO WEAR ON CLOTHES! RETAIL PRICE \$ 10. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS. AGEN

The Missouri Steam Washer is a small portable machine that ca family cook stove. Is made wholly of metal, hence very durable. machine steam is passed through and through the soiled linen, untifrom it, leaving articles thoroughly cleansed and purified. By use we keep clothes always in motion, and steam forced through them, out and eradicate every atom of dirt in them.

READ WHAT THEY SAY OF IT AFTER HAVING Union of the control of the control

JOHNSTON BROS., General Agents for the United States, Office and Factory, No. 300 N. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## THE PERFECT ROAD CART.



A Regular Side-bar Buggg on 2 wheels, made with or without Top. This cart is aranteed to ride as easy as any four-wheeled buggy; to run one-half lighter. It is entire free from horse motion. Our patent consists in the manner the shafts are connected to exhicle, which not only relieves the eart from the jerkey horse motion, but also relieves horse from the jar and jerk caused by the vehicle passing over rough roads. The shafts also be adjusted to fit large or small horses. Over 1000 of these vehicles are now in use, d all pronounced to be the only perfect cart made. Correspondence solicted.

-MANUFACTURED ONLY BY-L. B. JOHNS, Fort Wayne, Ind.









ain prizes will be given in the POULTRY KEEPER.
YOU how to make \$1,000 per year

THE POULTRY KEEPER



of proc

juice m not injube con trouble Let u chemics

removed sirup.
age ripe
of sugar
stances
is remov sirup, u the pro-